THE

Flansburgh & Peirson Company

SPRING 1905

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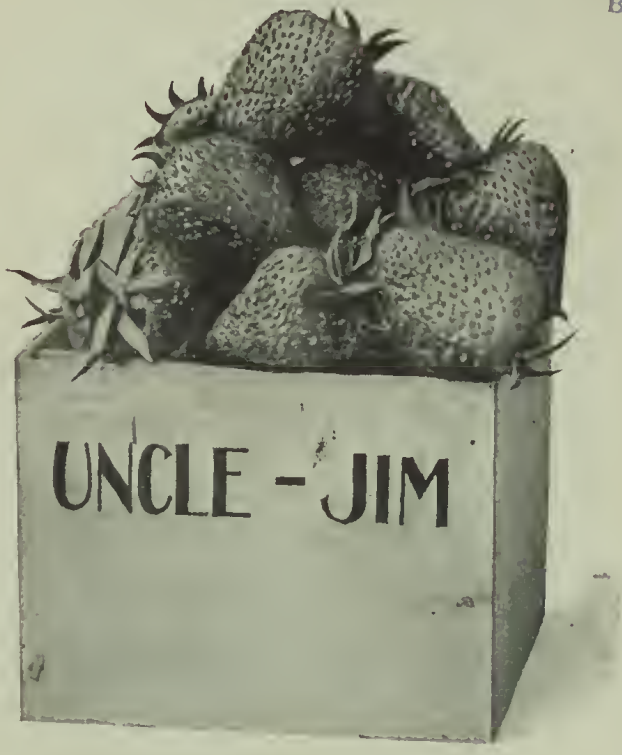

FULL QUART BOX.

CATALOG AND PRICE LIST OF HIGH-GRADE

Strawberry Plants and Seed Potatoes

Grown and for Sale by

THE FLANSBURGH & PEIRSON CO.,

LESLIE, MICHIGAN.

SOME REASONS---Important.

To those who receive our catalogue for the first time, by request or through the courtesy of a mutual friend, we respectfully submit the following reasons why we think it will be to your interest to deal with us.

WE HAVE THE SOIL.

A deep, strong, sandy loam, originally heavily timbered; still new, capable of producing the grade of plants we advertise.

WE MAINTAIN OUR GRADE

by a careful selection of stock plants, and right methods of propagation, from year to year that tend, with such a soil, to produce plants of the greatest health and vigor, striving for the ideal fruiting-row, and perfect fruit from any plants that may be left unsold.

ALL PLANTS ARE FRESHLY DUG

as wanted, culling out the parent plant and others, that, for any cause, may not have attained sufficient crown or root growth to rate No. 1—**The only grade we send out.**

WE EMPLOY NO KID LABOR.

All our plants are nicely trimmed ready for the planter, and, if not otherwise advised, are tied in bundles of 25, roots washed in cold water, and packed with moss in new handle baskets lined with oil-paper in such a manner as to insure best possible condition on arrival.

WE GUARANTEE OUR PLANTS

true to name, and to reach their destination in good condition by express or mail. Large orders are packed in light ventilated crates, and if by freight sent at owner's risk, unless wanted while weather is cool, or by special agreement. Plants by mail are not assorted light weight to reduce charges. A drouth will never fail to demonstrate the value of good plants.

OUR PRICES.

average lower than can be found elsewhere, when quality and grade of stock, care in packing, and guaranteed conditions are considered. **We have plenty of good new soil,** unlimited quantities of the finest moss that costs nothing but the gathering, a personal working interest and supervision throughout. We do not intend to be undersold if you want plants for business.

OUR REFERENCES

for responsibility are ample. You take no risk whatever. We do a careful cash business, extending credit only where parties are well known to us, or who furnish satisfactory vouchers. See elsewhere a certificate of health from State Inspector of Nurseries, L. R. Taft, issued by Michigan State Board of Agriculture. See unsolicited testimonials. We invite investigation at all times.

FINALLY.

We take pleasure in looking after the interest of our customers in person, promptly acknowledging all orders and business communications, and sending notice when goods are expected to arrive. If we know we are sold out of a variety we will tell you so at once. In short, we aim to satisfy, by honorable dealing, both our customers and ourselves. **Try us. We will do our best to please you.**

Certificate of Nursery Inspection

This is to certify that I have examined the nursery stock and premises of THE FLANSBURGH & PEIRSON CO., Leslie, and find them apparently free from dangerous insects, and dangerous contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate is void after July 5, 1905.

L. R. TAFT,

No. 506. State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.

Agricultural College, Mich., Nov. 11, 1904.

Copy of Above Certificate With Each Shipment.

A Change of Name.

We take pleasure in introducing to our customers, Mr. J. D. Nysewander, formerly of Ben Davis, Indiana, now of Leslie, Michigan, and an equal partner and co-worker in our firm now designated The Flansburgh & Peirson Company.

Many of our customers will recognize the name as identified with articles along the line of horticulture that have appeared from time to time in the Rural New Yorker and other papers of national reputation. To others in Indiana he is better known from a personal acquaintance as a practical horticulturist and an active member of the State Horticultural Society.

Mr. Nysewander had been a customer for several years, while yet the writer was building up a plant trade out of town and before the firm of Flansburgh & Peirson was organized six years ago at Leslie, for better accomodations and a prompter service for our patrons, who often bought plants of one and seed potatoes of the other. The present move is in the same direction. It becomes necessary to enlarge our plans to keep up with our growing trade, which demands and ever will demand the same careful attention to every detail, and the same personal supervision that we have ever given, and it is better for ourselves and for our customers that we share with one of them, whose heart is in the work, the good will of the others, and a part in the increasing management.

The writer's hobby is strawberries, and ever will be. Life is too short to go too fast a pace, we are apt to miss some joys that line the way and there are many in a business such as ours. We want to keep close touch with all of our customers, to be of benefit, not only to those who have been with us from the beginning, but to the rising generation, the boys and girls at home on the farm. One source of pleasure and profit to the home is strawberries, and if the young folks are ambitious to branch out a greater revenue may be derived from these, in a small or a larger way, than from any crop we know of. $500 from an acre is not uncommon, as much has often been received from half an acre of choice varieties. We want to interest these young folks, to help to make the home for them the dearest spot on earth and where our catalogue will be thankfully received each spring for many years to come.

We have 146 acres of good land and have leased 70 acres more, all devoted to the business, and all but 80 acres within a half mile of the depot. We are right in town, and situated to give our customers the promptest service.

Our personality is in no way changed by the new arrangement, our old friends are our old friends still, and we hope to find more time to visit you upon occasion or visit with you when you come to see us, and in many ways to improve upon and make our service more complete.

Thanking you for favors past and for future favors we remain,

Yours truly,

THE FLANSBURGH & PEIRSON CO.

Lakeside, Ohio, December 19, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Two years ago Mr. Belmken got plants of you to set an acre on my father's land. The first harvest made him $500.00, or more. He moved away and father has given me the land. Please look up what sorts he ordered. I think Dunlap, Uncle Jim, Marie and others. I will also want of you some raspberries, blackberries, corn and potatoes. Please advise me and oblige. My soil is———— etc.

C. G. REIDMAIER.

Oak Harbor, Ohio, December 28, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I got nearly 8,000 quarts of strawberries the next year from plants got of you in 1902, and I want some more next spring. Please change my address and mail catalogue to this place where I now live and oblige.

Yours truly, TEES BELMKEN.

Strawberries in 1904 were, on the whole, a much less satisfactory crop than in 1903. This section produced many fine berries and abundant yields wherever the plants came through the winter uninjured, but here as elsewhere, in New York, Wisconsin, Iowa, from latitude 41 degrees north and farther south in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and other sections east and west many fields of plants that had borne a crop the year before were badly winterkilled and the more vigorous new setting, though mulched in many cases, was more or less injured by the winter, and everywhere the crop was backward, often of inferior quality, and a short fruiting season.

With twenty years—growing strawberries here in Michigan, whatever the damage to less hardy fruits, our strawberries had always come through the hardest winter in prime condition we regarded them as reliable in this section and as little liable to injury in the winter, on good upland, as the grass in our door yards, or nearly so, never having had a single plant thus injured. But when we came to dig for southern orders, on the higher ground that thawed out first in spring and where the deep snow had gone off so suddenly in February, leaving the ground bare, except for a thin coating of ice between the rows mostly, and exposed to the fierce winds and extreme cold which followed, we discovered that many of the plants in the slightly raised center of the rows, in the most exposed places, were injured in the roots and crown, and unfit to dig for sale. Unfortunately some of our new varieties as well as a portion of the standards were thus situated, and though many of the plants that were rejected for sale, bore well at fruiting, others that were more injured did less, and it is hard to tell what they would have done under normal conditions. We have learned that it is possible for a strawberry plant to winterkill under certain conditions, even in this most favored section, that mulching failed to save the plants in many places, and that in sections where there was less snow covering all winter the damage was often greater. That such extreme conditions may again prevail sometime is not impossible, but we trust the future, regarding this a crisis that is past, and not likely to re-occur in a generation. The acreage has been cut short throughout a wide section, but not so the demand for berries, which is ever increasing. Neither are our friends discouraged judging from the great inquiry throughout the season for plants to set next spring. We could have sold a good many thousand for setting in the fall, if we could have spared the stock, but while we had a larger acreage, and the conditions in summer and early fall were all that could be desired for healthy vigorous growth, yet in the spring and early summer it was not so favorable, and to dig large quantities in the growing season, destroying thousands of half grown plants for every thousand big enough to sell would have proved improfitable, even at advanced prices, in view of the greater wants than common in the spring. We can usually supply small lots of new or standard sorts for testing or otherwise after September 1st, by digging the first well rooted plants here and there in the row without disturbing the other plants very much, and we are glad to do what we can at ordinary times, to accommodate our customers by digging up the whole row as soon as a fair percentage of the plants are big enough if it will not leave us short of the variety for spring. Some varieties do not make plants freely until quite late in the season, and again the order may be for something of which we only grow a limited supply, when the orders are our own selection of varieties we can send the sorts we grow in largest quantity for fruit as well as plants, with less risk of being sold out too soon, and doubtless better satisfy the customer as well, for what does best for us is most likely to do the best for him. We dug 5,000 plants for a customer last fall, protesting we would rather send the full grown and better plants in

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OUR DUNLAP IN MATTED ROW—300 BU. PER ACRE.

the spring at a much less price, but they were wanted for delivery to customers, new beginners doubtless, since they ordered of an agent, and for fall delivery. But they were to be our own selection, and we sent a good amount of the Senator Dunlap, a favorite variety for fruiting here, and of which we had abundance, together with other sorts most likely to give satisfaction. When received he wrote us that the plants were fine, and we must send him 7,000 more, which also were delivered, but the plants were immature at best, more expensive, and there were risks that might have been avoided in the spring. But when these parties fruit the Dunlap they will have the genuine strawberry fever, and we have done some good for the cause at least. In time they will have learned to make their setting only in the spring for best results at least expense.

That in summer is the best time to set strawberry plants for a crop the next year no doubt originated with some grower who found the space between his fruiting rows filled in August with weak degenerated plants, and thought he could sell them by judicious advertising. That such plants are worthless compared with larger and more vigorous young plants, grown from plants restricted many years from fruiting, is evident to all who give the subject thought, but the best time to set, part of the argument is still remembered by many new beginners of each year who are not posted. Runner plants, as soon as they have grown two or three slender roots, are often fuddled into pots, allowed to drain, and sold as pot grown plants, as though the plants had grown therein. A well rooted layer plant is better than such plants, and costs much less to ship, though impossible to guarantee them as we do in spring. But circumstances alter cases. We only want to tell it as it is, for the benefit of new beginners, and urge the setting only in the spring, if possible to do it then.

Our crop was 750 bushels, as against 2,000 bushels in 1903. 150 bushels of these were picked from odds and ends of rows—a few plants here and there of different varieties—and from plants that were left as more or less injured by the winter. We were practically sold out of nearly everything, except a two acre patch of Senator Dunlaps grown especially for fruit on clay loam soil too sticky

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in the spring to dig plants from with profit, although we did dig several thousand here later in the season in order to finish out a still larger planting of our own of this most popular variety, for plants and fruit in 1905. We have largely increased our planting of this variety each spring from the first fruiting and had a much large stock of it last spring than of any other sort, but with the greater demand for plants as it becomes better known, we have never been able to fully supply two or three city dealers with the fruit even at advanced prices over the best local stock in their section, while it is rapidly taking first place as a canner and is otherwise in such demand at home and abroad that we feel we cannot have too many left to fruit. The yield was 300 bushels per acre, 524 bushels being shipped, some of it 300 miles, arriving in prime condition, the balance selling on the grounds, though all of it was fancy shipping stock.

These Dunlaps were not grown according to the writer's ideal, but to demonstrate what we have been saying for two or three years. That the variety is not only one of the finest and most profitable for intensive cultivation, but is also one of the most reliable and satisfactory with ordinary care and attention, such as we gave them in this case, and such as the average busy farmer would be able to give them with little effort. No manure or fertilizer was used in growing the crop and none had been applied to this soil for several years, six or seven years at least. The plants were set in check rows four feet apart and two feet apare in the row, to admit of horse cultivation both ways for a time, and one way afterward, when they were allowed to run and root at will, forming thickly matted rows. Yet there were few if any blanks each plant sending up one fruiting stem as a rule, but more wherever there happened to be more space. There were no buttons from improper fertilization, no sun- scalded berries fro mlack of foliage or rotten berries from lying on the ground, no li le berries to be culled out from strictly fancy stock, but a sizeable and even grade averaging throughout the season as large as our illustration, and beauties every one. We may say, after picking hundreds of bushels of this variety, from the first fruiting to the present time, that none of us has ever found a single berry to be culled out, unless it had been overlooked and got too ripe for shipping, that it has always taken first place among the finest berries on the market wherever we have shipped it, except a year ago in competition with our Uncle Jims, bue we had no Uncle Jims to fruit last season, having to buy instead several thousand plants of former customers to finish out our setting.

The crescent has been called the poor mans berry, because it has a tough hardy plant, and the ability to take care of itself, making a good row and a crop with very little help from the grower. Such is the Dunlap plant intensified, but in beauty, size and quality of fruit there is no comparison between the two, in ordinary matted rows, or with the higher culture. We are not advocating ordinary methods, even for the Dunlap, except to interest our friends—the busy farmers, for their benefit, to show them what may be done with such a good all around variety, how fine the fruit is, how cheaply and with what little effort it may be produced. The commercial grower fully understands that there is no crop that will pay so well for extra care and attention as strawberries. The finest fruit on the market, the greater demand, the quicker sales and the larger profits for something extra fine. The importance of having a supply, each box, each crate, each shipment just the same as the consignment that preceeded it, a staple product now days, that is often bought and sold before the berries reach the city.

Who ever will may find pleasure and profit in intensive cultivation—spacing the young plants about the parent plant so that each will stand about eight inches from its neighbor, keeping all other runners clipped throughout the season, but on a large scale this is lots of work. Another way to get like results is to grow in hills, and the expence is not much greater than with ordinary matted rows. What of 5 or 10 or 20 acres of Senator Dunlaps near some large city, set in two foot check rows, to cultivate both ways, keeping the runners clipped with the hoe when hoeing, what great big plants by fall, what roots and what luxuriant foliage, what extra fancy fruit and what satisfaction to control the trade, for those who buy the Dunlap come again. It is an ideal variety for hill culture, having a well balanced plant, excelling in vine vigor as well as fruiting vigor. It is a mistake to suppose that varieties like Parker Earle are best for hill culture as it is to desire two berries where only one should grow. We once counted nearly 400 berries on a single large plant of Parker Earle, not one of which de-

How to Keep the Young People on the Farm—a Prize Contest—see page 27.

veloped as perfect fruit, while accross the field, in thiniy matted rows the Parker Earles were like chuncks of pudding, blunt on the ends, thick wedge shaped highly colored like they used to grow, before we bred vine vigor out and fruiting vigor in, supposing that this last was true, but we are not breeding certain sorts in that direction now. A truly successful variety must possess vigor of vine and fruiting vigor in like degreo with heaith and hardiness, such is the Senator Dunlap. No other variety ever won its way so quickly, or is so universally admired today by growers, dealers and consumers, a prize indeed, and as such we would give it credit, whether old or new, or whether the plants sold at $3 per 1,000 or $3 per dozen. From the first we were greatiy pieased with it, but it seems to do better and we like it better every year. It has always yielded heavily and the fruit commands the highest prices paid. A canner and a table berry unsurpassed, an all around good variety for the home garden or the city fancy tradc, for the careless grower or for the most exacting. We wouid prefer a strong sandy loam for fruiting or to grow best plants for the trade, but wc have grown it in scveral different piaces each season for the past four years and on different soiis, and it always is reliablc, most satisfying and exceedingly profitable.

There are other strawberries worthy of especial mention here, but wc want to tell our friends about a **new red raspberry** that is, without doubt, the most valuable variety in existence, a good thing to have and hold, as growers of choice fruit, and more especially as it is not a variety that suckers as freely as do most sorts, but it is too good a thing to deny our friends until we have a large stock.

The Eaton Red Raspberry originated with one of our customers in Indiana, who sent us plants for trial, and we have now fruited it three years. The canes and foliage are a picture of vigorous healthy growth. The fruit is larger and handsomer than the Louden, of a deeper, richer red color, much more abundant of the finest quality, and the plants are entirely free from root-gall that has driven that otherwise good variety almost out of existence. The canes came through the past servere winter entirely uninjured, a sufficient test for hardiness, and though of extra strong and robust growth were bent low with the load of fruit which commenced to ripen a few days later than the Early King and continued bearing on the new canes in the hill as well as the fruiting canes (a regular feature with this variety) until late in the season, after all other red and cap varieties were done. We had about 150 of the original plants to fruit, and sold the berries from our market wagon, keeping no account. We will not venture an estimate of the yield per acre, but it would have been immense. They were in an out of the way piace,, a stony hill alongside of the railroad, about the poorest ground we had and received no cultivation the last two years whatever. We have never seen such large and handsome berries or such a load of fruit on any variety. We paid 50 cents for our first plant of the Early King red raspberry when introduced, and it would have been a good investment at many times the price, it has made good profits for the growers, but we predict still greater profits with the coming Eaton, and expect to see it grown hereafter "as soon as it becomes well known and sufficiently disseminated" more largely throughout this section than all other red varieties combined.

We have arranged with the originator to control the whole suppiy of plants. We are proud to be the introducers of so valuable a variety and will be glad to see it making money for our customers in every section as soon as possible.

A word to the wise.—There is money in red raspberries for the city trade. The markets are never half supplied, and the fruit commands high prices, with the passing of the Louden and certain other sorts that have developed root-gall and are rapidly dying out all over the country there is need of a great commercial berry that is proof against this weekness. We believe we have it in the Eaton. Get a start with this new berry now, it will be some time before the price of plants is very much reduced.

Ottawa Co., Michigan, Oct. 11, 1904.

Gentlemen:—I just telephoned you in regard to the 5,000 strawberry plants you sent me. Your plants are just fine. Now I want you to send me 7,000 more right away. I enclose $10. Send C. O. D. for balance. Yours,

J. Jewett.

Bowstring, Minn., July 11, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Please send me strawberry plants for the enclosed. Your selection of sorts you think will do best here. The varieties I got of you last year are simply grand. Great big berries and lots of them, but I have moved to another farm. I want some plants now, if it is late, and will get some more next spring. Respectfully,

Mrs. Robt. Christie.

Charlevoix Co., Michigan, April 26, 1904.

Gents:—I received the plants in good shape, couldn't find a poor one in the lot. Thanks for the numerous extras. I never received better treatment from any firm and I shall remember to **remember** you. Sincerely yours,

E. H. Newman.

Terms, Advice, Responsibility, Etc.

Our Shipping Season for plants begins with southern orders as soon as the frost is out of the ground and is usually extended into June, but we do not warrant plants after May 20.

Terms, Cash with Order, unless from parties whom we have found to be absolutely responsible; but orders will be booked if one-fourth value is enclosed, the remainder to be sent before shipment.

Order Early while stock is complete. If ordered late in the season, it is always best to name a second or third choice if possible, in case a variety should be sold out; or leave it with us, stating soil conditions, and other particulars. **We will do our best to please you.**

Claims, if any, must be made upon receipt of goods, so that mistakes, should any have occurred may be promptly corrected. We take great pains to avoid mistakes, but should an error have occurred please advise us of the fact at once. We shall want to make it right.

Estimates on large quantities promptly furnished; prices quoted prepaid whenever possible. Our plants average to weigh crated 15 to 20 lbs. per 1,000, and when packed in this manner the express companies guarantee to carry them at 20 per cent below merchandise rate.

Special attention given to Canadian customers, owing to the duty. All orders accompanied with invoice and a personal guarantee of charges, to avoid delay. Please do not send Canadian bills or coin.

C. O. D. Orders require one-fourth value with the order. Send remittance at our own risk by postoffice order, express money order, registered letter or draft on New York. Stamps taken for parts of a dollar.

For Our Responsibility address with a stamp, the "Peoples Bank," Leslie, Mich. Postmaster, express agent or any official, professional or business man of the same place.

We grow our plants in a new place each season, rotating with potatoes and other crops, **on new ground** that is not exhausted of any of the elements that produce **a well balanced plant** and is entirely free from any suspicion of being or ever having been the breeding place of known or unknown pests or contagious diseases. **Our plants are clean and healthy.**

Mahaska Co., Iowa, April 27, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—Strawberry plants to hand in fine shape, am well pleased with your plants. You shall have our business in the future.

The Great Northern Nurseries.
W. H. Sapp, Mgr.

Later.—Nov. 14, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I write at this time that you may know that I will want some twenty-five or thirty thousand of your strawberry plants for the coming spring. I have always found your stock the very best grown anywhere and for that reason have placed my orders with you, and shall continue to do so as long as you fill my orders as you have in the past. WM. H. SAPP, Mgr.

We do not write our customers for testimonials, but we are glad to get them. They make us feel good and encourage us in keeping on in the way we started out several years ago. We are sparing no expense or pains to give our customers the very best. If we make mistakes we want to make it right. **If we please you, tell others. If not, tell us.**

NUMBER OF PLANTS REQUIRED TO SET ONE ACRE.

Distance.	Plants.	Distance.	Plants.	Distance.	Plants.	Distance.	Plants.
1 by 1 foot,	43,560	4 by 3 feet,	3,630	6 by 3 feet,	2,420	7 by 5 feet,	1,244
2 by 1 foot,	21,780	4 by 4 feet,	2,722	6 by 4 feet,	1,815	7 by 6 feet,	1,037
2 by 2 feet,	10,890	5 by 1 foot,	8,712	6 by 5 feet,	1,452	7 by 7 feet,	888
3 by 1 foot,	14,520	5 by 2 feet,	4,356	6 by 6 feet,	1,210	8 by 3 feet,	1,815
3 by 2 feet,	7,260	5 by 3 feet,	2,904	7 by 1 foot,	6,222	8 by 4 feet,	1,361
3 by 3 feet,	4,840	5 by 4 feet,	2,178	7 by 2 feet,	3,111	8 by 5 feet,	1,089
4 by 1 foot,	10,890	5 by 5 feet,	1,742	7 by 3 feet,	2,074	8 by 6 feet,	905
4 by 2 feet,	5,445	6 by 1 foot,	7,260	7 by 4 feet,	1,555	8 by 7 feet,	777
		6 by 2 feet,	3,630			8 by 8 feet,	680

Wicomoco Co., Md., April 9, 1904.

I received the potatoes and like them very much. J. S. ROBERTS.

Northern Grown Plants.

A strawberry plant is never in so prime a condition as when fully grown, matured, and dormant. Our friends in the South have recognized that our northern-grown plants are safer to set, because of their more dormant condition on arrival, while commercial growers in the north and west would not think of setting southern stock of a more advaneed growth. We also hold that, while the strawberry will grow and thrive nearly everywhere, the north is its natural home, where it fits the conditions more naturally for a higher development.

Summer and Fall Plants.

We are always anxious to accommodate our eustomers every where who wish to test new varieties a year sooner, or who have neglected to order for the home garden at the proper season, or, in the case of market-gardeners, who have crops coming off their ground which they wish to set to strawberries as a matter of economy and rotation. To such we say, write us at the earliest possible moment just what is wanted, and we will quote you prices, and layer the stock while awaiting your reply.

The only best time to set strawberries is in spring, and we do not issue a summer list, but they may be set at any time that plants are big enough if there is plenty of rain or proper care is given. As a rule we cannot afford to dig our plants before September 15, at less than one-half more than our printed rate per 100, since for every one well rooted, we destroy several that would be good ones later. After September 15 the rate per hundred will apply for anything in stock, and later still when plants are nearly all well rooted we ean make lower rates than the above. The rate per dozen will apply at any time as soon as any plants are big enough to dig.

These rates are subject to changes, according to the variety and the growing season, and if more than dozens or hundreds are wanted write for prices on the list desired.

For the Beginner.

The nature of the soil, to grow this fruit, is not so urgently important as many supposed. A good sandy or clay loam that has been worked with applieations of manure in cultivated erops, or a loose clover sod, if in good heart and free from grubs, is reckoned best. But strawberries are grown with profit on all kinds of soil, including muck. There is nothing that responds more quickly to every advantage given, or that will go so far beyond the ordinary with extraordinary culture. But special soils requlre special treatment. If your soil is thin or leachy, the more manure it will require to build it up. Ashes and commercial fertilizer may also be applied as a top dressing, and harrowed in; and there is greater need of extra-shallow cultivation in the growing season; with a thorough fining of the surface soil among the plants, forming a dust or dirt mulch to prevent the escape of moisture, and a further mulch of straw, marsh hay, leaves, straw manure or shredded corn stalks in winter and the fruiting season. Muck soil requires heavy mulching in the winter to prevent heaving, and also to retard the blossoming beyond the greatest danger from late frosts as well as to retain the moisture and keep the berries clean.

These are about two extremes of soil, and both are often used by commercial growers. For instance, if it is desired to lengthen the fruiting season to the utmost limit we would grow our earliest varieties on sunny exposure, sloping to the east and south, on quick, warm soil, removing the mulch early in the spring to let them get a start, and replacing it only just before fruiting; while we would set our latest sorts on level ground, or sloping to the west and north, mulching heavily in winter, letting it remain directly in the plants in spring as long as possible with safety, then raking off and tramping down between the rows only just enough to alloy the plants to grow up through that which remained, thus retarding the first natural growth of vine, and blossoming and fruiting season. It is risky to attempt to force the season beckward beyond a certain limit, for there is always some growth underneath the mulch as soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring; and if the mulch remains too long this growth will have become bleached and tender, and liable to be injured by the hot sun or a sudden freeze before it can get green and tough again. But with watchfulness and care they may

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be induced to ripen a week of ten days later, without the slightest injury; and this means profit for the grower as surely as the extra-early berries that commence the season. The same variety will ripen earlier on a sunny exposure, and later on a level or northern slope, as the case may be, and there is still a greater difference with early and late sorts. The object is to keep the late sorts dormant by heavy mulching as late in spring as possible; and for this reason it should not be applied until the ground is frozen hard and deep; while, on the other hand, the sooner the mulch is on the early sorts before the ground freezes hard the quicker it will thaw out when it is removed, and the plants start to grow.

A plant that has borne fruit is more or less exhausted with the effort, and can survive only by growing a new set of roots nearer the surface of the soil, and above the old roots, which become woody, and die. They ripen the second crop of berries a little earlier than the first; but it is not expected that they will do as well as with their first great effort, even with the best after-treatment, which consists in mowing down the foliage immediately after fruiting, forking and shaking up the mulch as evenly as possible, and burning the whole patch over as soon as dry enough to burn rapidly, thus destroying weed seeds or any insect pests or disease that may have got among them; afterward cultivating between the rows, and cross-harrowing. A drag with teeth slanting backward is best. A dressing of ashes, commercial fertilizer, or fine manure, may be applied and cultivated in, and in three or four weeks after fruiting, or sooner if it rains, if the job has been well done, the plants will be showing up green, and growing once again.

Many of our customers who take much pride in growing the finest berries and biggest crops would rather buy their plants of us each season than disturb their fine new bearing beds, even for their own resetting; and such a one, in referring you to us, is more your friend than he who gives permission to dig the little run-out plants of an old fruiting patch. These plants are but the effort of the parent plant to reproduce itself before it dies. They are small and weak and lack in fruiting vigor, if not diseased. They are degenerate, and should be destroyed as weeds that sap the parent plant.

Pistillate varieties have imperfect blossoms, and will not fruit unless these blossoms are fertilized by the pollen that is carried by insects or the wind from staminate varieties, which have perfect bloom, and are self-fertilizing. A good way is to set two rows of staminates and two of pistillates, alternate, or one of staminate and two or three of pistillates; but a greater proportion than this with imperfect bloom is hardly safe, especially if the blossoming season should prove cold and wet.

The only **best** time to set strawberries is in the spring, when the plants are fully grown, matured, and dormant; when the soil is moist and cool and there is more favorable weather generally.

Don't order strawberry plants by freight. We would rather give extra plants for prompt delivery by express, for any difference in rate, than that our customers should receive them in any but the freshest possible condition.

When the plants arrive, if your ground is not ready, untie the bunches and heel them in, the plants just far enough apart for the soil to press about the roots of each. Water and shade them if necessary. As soon as the soil will crumble in the hand, fit the ground deep and fine and firm. A little **extra** work right here will pay you double later on. Mark out in rows three to four feet apart for the narrow or broad matted row system, or 24 to 30 inches check rows for hill culture, so as to cultivate both ways.

We set our plants with spades and follow quickly with the horse and cultivator, repeating the operation as many times throughout the season as is necessary to keep and hold the soil at all times loose and lively, hoeing among the plants nearly as often for the same purpose. Some growers advise setting the plants 15 inches apart for matted rows; but if the soil is in good heart, and it has been well fitted, and only No. 1 plants are used, this is pretty close for most varieties. We set 18 inches to two feet or more apart, according to the vigor of the variety, and seldom have a break in our rows in the fall. Sometimes a small spot will be drowned out in a wet season, or a white grub will eat the roots off from a few plants before we find him; but he seldom gets very far with us, for they are not long set before they begin to blossom, and these blossoms must be kept off or the plants will bear and exhaust themselves, and the young plants will suffer for it.

THE NEW EATON RED RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

We hire boys to do this work who go along the rows through the blossoming season, pinching off the fruiting stems as fast as they appear, sometimes going over the same rows seven or eight times.

We do not clip the runners from our matted rows, but allow them to run and root freely as soon as they will; but it may be done until about the first of August, when they should still be able to make a good narrow matted row. In hill culture the runners are kept off the entire season, clipping them off with a sharp hoe when hoeing. With every runner removed a new crown is added to the plant until it attains a large size, when, to cover completely, would often require a bushel basket. The more vigorous the variety, the larger the plants may be made the grow.

Intensive culture consists mainly in spacing the young plants about the parent plant in such a way that each plant will stand an equal distance (about eight inches) from its neighbor, until the row is wide enough to suit, all other runners being removed as soon as they appear. This is the ideal way to grow strawberries. It's lots of work; but larger crops and finer fruit will pay the grower who can follow up this system. We recommend this plan to those whose grounds are limited, and to all others who can give it the required attention.

Mulch the vines in winter, whether the ground will heave in spring or not. Do not disturb them in the spring more than to uncover them. At fruiting time be prepared with new clean packages. Old, weather stained and moldy boxes are expensive. Instruct the pickers to pick each berry by the stem and handle them with great care. Assort and grade them as they bring them in. Arrange the berries to attract the eye, but have each crate throughout as represented. Sell second grade and ordinary berries where you can, but put your stamp on every crate of first grade stock. If you have something new and extra fine, go right up town; show them and name the price. The moral of all this is plain—excellence will win.

Dunlap's at the rate of 500 bushels per acre. Well pleased.

(Copied in part.) Eaton Co., Mich., July 2, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

Gentlemen:—I am harvesting the Dunlaps from the plants I got of you a year ago last spring. My patch is 28x76 feet. Have already sold **484** qts. with **200** qts more to pick. CHAS. WYTHE.

Springfield, Ill., April 26, 1904.

Gentlemen:—My plants came the 26th in the finest condition.

Resp. yours, H. EMERSON PHELPS.

Tippecano Co., Ind., July 5, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Please send your catalogue to ———. He has a notion to set some strawberry plants and thinks this is the month to set them. I told him it was a waste of time to dig them from an old patch; that I would rather buy of you than dig them from my own, if I had ever so many. If you have no catalogue on hand write him and have him wait until next spring and get the plants of you, and oblige,

Yours very respectfully,

Amos Myers.

Lorain Co., Ohio, April 9, 1904.

Potatoes came in good shape. **Fine stock.** A. R. LOCKHURST.

Varieties.

The New Velvet Strawberry

Imperfect. This is a chance seedling, probably of Bubach and Jessie, as it was found growing near these sorts by Mr. R. C. Cronk, of Wiscousin, who has grown it several years with all the prominent varieties, including New York, Sample, Glen Mary, Wm. Belt, Nick Ohmer and, as he states, a host of others. Mr. Cronk wrote us about five years ago claiming it was the best berry on earth and for two years we tried to make arrangements with him to test it here, but he would not sell us a few plants for trial, though he had sold a few to neighbors and nearby growers at a dollar each. That **every** plant was worth that and more to anyone and especially to us, seeing was believing, etc., etc., and he wanted us to come and see them while in fruit, but we found it impossible to leave our own berries at the time. He finally offered to sell us a few plants at a stated price, but when we sent the order with remittance, he returned it and we concluded we could never arrive at any definite understanding with Mr. Cronk. We finally secured a few plants from one of his neighbors, a customer of ours on whom we could rely and a member of the National Association of Nurserymen, who had grown a small stock of it from plants git of Mr. Cronk, and who stated that it was a wonderful bearer, yielding double alongside of Dunlap and others on his grounds. After fruiting the Velvet here in 1903, we were so well pleased with it that, although we had but a small supply of plants, we offered it to our customers last spring, giving it first place in our catalogue as the most promising new variety and we did not have enough to go around, so that we were obliged to get a new supply from our customer to help us out with orders and for our own resetting. We only saved three or four of the plants to fruit and on that account cannot say as much about it as our friends who have written us conserning it could wish. But we are satisfied that it is a great variety to yield, and the fruit is large and handsome. The plants are good size with bright green foliage, clean and healthy, making a good fruiting row. The bloom is pistillate, and the season medium to late. This new berry was guarded so closely by Mr. Cronk that other reports conserning it are not available, except that of our customer of whom we got our plants and who, in the meantime, had got out a colored plate of the variety; but we hope for many other good reports of it the coming season from those who got plants of us last spring; but as stated in our catalogue last year, if any are dissatisfied with it, as not worth the price they paid us for the plants last year, after fruiting it this season, we will upon request return them the amount in cash or its value in any leading new variety they may select from the present list. It would hardly have paid us to offer a variety under such conditions unless we were quite sure it would prove a winner.

Pan American

Perfect A sure enough ever bearer and the greatest novelty in strawberries ever introduced. For years we have been testing every so-called everbearing strawberry that we could hear of, but we never found one that could be depended on to produce berries in the summer and fall in any quantity unless the regular season crop had been cut short by frost or drouth followed by extreme favorable conditions in the summer and fall, until the advent of the Pan American. Several varieties from the Pacific coast states that were second croppers in that climate doubtless, have only proved everbearing here when the conditions were as above, and that in a small way and in about the same degree as others of our well known sorts for which no special claims are made. But the Pan American is, in every sense, an everbearing variety and a heavy yielder as well. A strawberry plant that produces a large and continuous crop of fine berries from August 1st until winter according to Samuel Cooper, of New York, the introducer, of whom we got our plants and according to our own experience after fruiting it two years. Mr. Cooper received copy of award of silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition for continuous display of the new seedling strawberry Pan American from July 18th to November 24th, and it was awarded honorable mention by the American Pomological Society at Buffalo, 1901. We also quote the following from H. E. Van Deman in Rural New Yorker of August 22, 1903:

"A. T. B., Plainfield, N. J.—Knowing that you have the Pan American strawberry under test I wish you would tell us what you think of it. Is it a humbug, or a success?

"Ans.—Yes, I have the Pan American growing in my city lot here in Washington. The plants were set last April and have grown well, but have made

THE NEW CLIMAX POTATO—SEE PAGE 32.

very few young plants. Indeed this is one of its peculiarities. It is simply a sport from the Bismarck strawberry by bud variation that originated in New York. Young as the plants were last spring they began to bloom soon after being set and I picked off every one. After the regular blooming period was past the plants showed no sign of blooming again until about the first of July, when they began to throw up fruit stems. These were allowed to develop and yesterday I gathered the first berries. They were of good size and well colored and well flavored. From present indications there will be fruit from this time until frost. The Pan American is a true fall bearing strawberry and there is no humbug about it. For the Southern states, where the frost would not kill the blossoms and permit fruiting in November and later. I believe it would be a very profitable variety, because berries could be depended upon for the fancy market in early winter, when they would bring a good price. There is no reason why it would not be suitable for any place where strawberries in the fall were desired. In California and the Pacific coast generally it would be the very thing. The plants bear very heavily. Pinching off the early bloom buds is very important that the plants may be able to prepare for a good crop in the fall and early winter.

"H. E. Van Deman."

There is no doubt whatever that the Pan American is entirely distinct from all other varieties, and a genuine everbearing strawberry. Mr. Cooper wrote us that he sold his berries in the fall at 40 cents and 50 cents per quart, and preferred to grow a good part of his stock for fruiting—controlling the supply and sale of plants as much as possible and holding up the price. The result is that the price of plants for 1905 is the same as in 1904; viz., $1.00 each, 6 for $5.00, and 12 for $10.00. Prepaid. No plants will be offered by the 100 rate at all this year. This is from headquarters.

Our own supply is very limited and we shall have to depend on Mr. Cooper to supply the greater part of our customers. We understand that the supply of plants for sale is very limited, considering the demand even at this price, but if any one shall offer genuine Pan American plants at a less price, we are in no ways bound, and will sacrifice any small margin of profit on plants got of Mr. Cooper in order to supply our customers ourselves.

The Pan American is all that has been claimed for it. Throughout the summer we were continually picking off the blossoms, and green and ripe fruit in order to increase our small supply of plants as much as possible, and this continued after several heavy frosts that would seem severe enough to destroy all bloom though many of the blossoms were protected by the foliage. But resistance to frost seems to be a special feature of this variety along with its other peculiarities.

Oom Paul **Perfect.** The flower of the world, says T. C. Kevitt, of New Jersey, the introducer, of whom we got our plants and who offered it in 1903 at 50 cents per plant with the following: "Oom Paul is the largest strawberry ever fruited on our plant farm. Six specimens filled a quart box for which $10 was paid at our field meeting July 15, 1901. A record breaker. Single plants yield a full quart. One hundred and forty quarts were picked from 280 plants in in single picking. Origin of parentage, Jessie and Bubach, by I. S. Palmer, originator. Stupendous in size, and delicious in flavor, nice shape, elegant color, shipping the best. Another strong point in favor of Oom Paul is that the last picking never runs small. Very prolific, shape inclined to Jessie. The berries are called giants by visitors here. Make a fortune by growing giant strawberries the size of tomatoes."

Elsewhere in his catalogue he says: "The six berries that filled the quart box, for which $10 was paid, were all picked from a single plant." Later Mr. Kevitt wrote us: "Oom Paul showed as fine fruit as season of 1901. From one-fourth acre we picked 4,000 quarts. The fruit readily sold at 25 cents per quart."

We have had the Oom Paul now two years and while it has never come up to the introducer's claims with us in regard to size, yield, etc., we have good reports of it elsewhere, and think perhaps we have dug the variety too close for plants each spring, those that were left were not as favorably situated as they should have been to do their best. It is evident that Mr. Kevitt knows how to grow strawberries, but we presume he was not digging among these especial Oom Paul every day in spring for plants, but that they were grown especially for fruit. We have no doubt the variety is very productive under right conditions, and have no reason to complain of the yield here where the plants were left undisturbed. The berries were bright red, medium to extra large in size, good quality, and the season was medium to late. The plants are robust, healthy growers.

CLIMAX POTATO. NEW—SEE PAGE 32.

Texas **Perfect.** We were much disappointed in this variety last season. We got very few berries, and these were quite soft. We hear good reports of it in the South, but fear it will not prove a success with many in this section. Medium early, but not as early as has been claimed.

Challenge **Perfect.** Originated with J. R. Peck, of Missouri, who is also the originator of our Peck's Early Potato. Plants received in 1902 from M. Crawford, of Ohio, and fruited here two years. We find the Challenge all that has been claimed. The plants are good growers, with clean healthy foliage. Fruit large to extra large mostly, but there were some medium sized berries. Long, broad and flattened as a rule; extra bright red color and very handsome when crated. Many of the berries were not so well colored on the underside as we could wish, but not so as to hurt the quality or sale and the yield was heavy. Season medium to late. This is a good variety and we were fortunate in having a good supply of plants last year. We have a fairly good supply for 1905.

Mark Hanna **Imperfect.** Plants received in 1902 from the introducer, M. L. Thompson, of Virginia, who say of it: "I cannot describe and tell all the good qualities of this new berry and do it justice, as I have known it the past eight years. It is a seedling of the Bubach, which it much resembles, but on the average the berries are not so large. When I tell you they simply lay in heaps and piles it is only for you to see them to get any idea of their productiveness. The way I have seen small rows of these berries pick will make a man hustle to handle a few acres. It is what its name implies, as Mark Hanna is the greatest political leader the United States has ever known,so I think is this strawberry. Every one who has seen them pronounce them without a fault."

We got a few plants of this and of the Mrs. Mark Hanna, and have now fruited them two years. Mr. Thompson also sent us a few plants of his earliest strawberry stating that others had been sent out under this name that would not compare very favorably with the original. The earliest is a valuable extra early sort much like Cameron Early. The Mrs. Mark Hanna is a fine berry, but the vines rust badly and is otherwise not a satisfactory grower here. The Mark Hanna is all that is claimed for it. We are delighted with its robust, healthy growth and the immense yield of fine, large, handsome fruit. This variety was offered under restrictions not to sell any of the plants for two years at less than $2.00 per dozen and $10.00 per 100, but the time is now past and we offer it much less. Medium season.

Midnight **(11:59 P. M.) Perfect.** This is Mr. G. H. Hale's latest and claimed by him to be the latest ever offered. It is said to be very productive, large and of good quality. Not yet fruited here. We had but a small stock of this last year and none were left to fruit. The plants are good growers. Mr. Hale has a national reputation as a horticulturist and anything he approves ought to be worthy of a trial at least.

Commonwealth **Perfect.** New. Plants received in 1903 from the introducer, Wm. H. Monroe, of Massachusetts, who says the Commonwealth is the outcome of a desire to lengthen the strawberry season. This has been accomplished. In the Commonwealth we have a berry that is as large as the largest, as productive, as fine flavored, as solid and as dark colored as any. It is smooth, similar to Jucunda in shape, and very juicy. It has a strong staminate blossom. It is late. On the 18th of July, 1902, as good berries were picked as during its season and in quantity, Marshall, Glen Mary and McKinley, side by side with it being gone. The last berries were picked July 22. The Massachusetts Horticultural Society awarded Commonwealth first prize in competition with Marshall, July 5, 1902.

Benjamin M. Smith, of Beverly, Mass., says: "Of the new seedling strawberry, the Commonwealth, originated and about to be introduced by Mr. Monroe, I will say I have watched it carefully growing on his grounds with all the leading varieties, and for vigor of plant, productiveness and quality of fruit it excels them all. It is a very late strawberry and one of the best I think I ever saw."

We had this variety in an exposed place last season, and many of the plants were injured by the severity of the winter. Later in the spring we dug up all those that escaped by being covered with ice after the snow went off in February and reset them. They all lived and made a good growth, but there were none left to fruit.

THE NEW EATON RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

Senator Dulnap

Perfect. Our illustration is from a photograph of average Dunlap berries as grown in thickly matted rows. The cut has been used in our catalogue four years, and is somewhat worn. Perhaps we should have had a new illustration, clearer cut, and larger average berries as grown under higher culture, and in truth, many of them are much larger under ordinary culture, but no picture in black and white could do them justice without some word painting of the beautiful gloss and finish of the berries. Note the slight neck in the smaller berry which shows its Warfield parentage. The large hull that is always bright and green though the berries are on exhibition many days. It is the easiest berry to hull we have ever grown, unless it is equaled by a new berry here, not yet introduced. This in itself would seem a small matter to some, but all these points have a bearing, and the berries surely are in wonderful demand. They satisfy the buyer in more ways than one. It is not only one of the easiest to prepare for the table or for canning, but is pleasing to the eye and of the highest quality. The proof of popularity of any sort, is the way people buy it and come again demanding that particular variety. The Mary strawberry introduced several years ago with a great flourish was large and handsome, crated. But, Oh! so sour. The people bought it once, and that was the end of it. Size and beauty count, but there must be some other merit. The Dunlap has the size, not the largest, but large enough. It depends

on how it is grown as with any other sort, and every berry is a perfect fruit. The Dunlap is the great commercial berry of to-day, more extensively grown, most popular on the market, and highly profitable for the grower. It is reliable. The plant is tough and hardy, vigorous and healthy, of medium size, but with very large roots. The foliage is luxuriant and tall, protecting the early bloom from frost and the berries from sun scalding. See page 3 for picking scene in our Dunlap patch, photographed last June. These berries yielded 300 bushels per acre after digging several thousand plants here in spring. Though grown in ordinary matted rows at smallest possible expense the berries averaged as large or larger than our illustration and there was not a cull berry in the lot; each shipment selling at the highest prices paid. What would have been the result with higher culture is easily imagined. We like the Dunlap in every situation and from every point of view. We sell more plants of this than of any other variety, but shall grow it largely as possible for our own fruiting as well. In thickly matted rows it is medium early to quite late, but in hills or thinly set rows it is quite early. It has a perfect bloom and may be grown in solid acres, insuring a supply throughout the season.

Send us all the Dunlaps you can to-morrow, is the word, and we hope to have a larger acreage in future.

Price of plants for 1905. Per thousand, **$2.75**; five thousand for **$12.50**; ten thousand for **$22.50**; twenty thousand or more, **$2.00** per 1,000.

UNCLE JIM STRAWBERRY—SEE PAGE 16.

Jones Co., Iowa, April '04.

Flansburg & Pierson:

Gentlemen:—Two years this spring I sent to you for Senator Dunlap and other sorts. The Dunlap took **every one by storm** on account of flavor, size, etc. Try to ship the inclosed order the first of the week if possible, and oblige,

Yours truly, H. T. MILLS.

Lawrence Co., Ill., April 19, '04.

Gentlemen:—Your strawberry plants came to-day in excellent shape and fine plants they are. Plants bought of you last—before this present year. Dunlap is the best adapted to my heavy soil. Accept my thanks for Velvet and for other favors in the past. Long life and success to you, gentlemen.

Very truly yours, JOE HILL.

Gratiot Co., Mich., May 4, '04.

Gentlemen:—The strawberry plants got of you two years ago grew nicely. Had a nice lot of berries last year. I think the Senator Dunlap is **fine.** The potatoes did splendid; they were the King of Michigan. Enclosed find order for corn and strawberry plants. **You** are the firm that suits me—true to your word.

Yours truly, H. T. WOODARD.

Latest **Imperfect.** New. Our plants are from the introducer, S. H. Warren, of Massachusetts, spring of 1902. The Latest is a cross between the Jewell and Belmont. Mr. Warren says: "I have grown it six years, and have been growing strawberries 49 years, and this seedling is one of the most productive I have ever grown, and the latest I know of. In 1900 I picked a few berries the second day of August. I do not think it firm enough for distant shipment. This seedling was awarded first premium in 1899 at the Massachusetts Horticultural Exhibition of strawberries with large competition. I have refused $2.00 apiece for the plants."

The Latest proved to be one of the largest berries on our grounds, some of them as large as any we have ever fruited. It is very late and wonderfully productive. It is a handsome berry, but not firm enough to ship far. A valuable variety for the home garden or to sell at fancy prices in a nearby market. The plants are large and stocky.

Climax **Perfect.** Our plants of this much praised variety were received from Cordrey Bros., of Del., the introducers, spring of 1903, and is their leading variety, a large part of their catalogue being taken up with testimonials from prominent parties who had seen and fruited it. We quote from American Gardening of July 12, 1902, a part of an article, "In Delaware," by Charles Wright: "The greatest strawberry I have yet seen is the new berry, Climax. I have no interest in this new berry, but intend to plant it largely for market. Mr. H. W. Graham, of Md., raised it from seed of Bubach, fertilized by Hoffman, and from 1,100 plants set on less than a quarter of an acre he last year (1901) shipped 105 sixty-quart crates of berries. The beds were some three or four feet wide, the tops of the plants knee high, so you can imagine what a sight it was. The plant has a rough foliage, very heavy and strong. The fruit is hardly as large as the largest Bubach, but about the size of average Bubach and looks as if it came out of a mold. I did not see a misshaped berry, and he said every bloom made a berry. I never saw such a sight. The fruit is firm and of good flavor, good medium red color; in fact, all any one could desire. Blossom perfect. It was growing on sandy soil, fertilized by phosphate, 200 lbs. on about one-quarter of an acre. No other manure. There were good beds of Wm. Belt, Dayton, Corsican, Michels and Tennessee Prolific near it, but this was at least twice as good as any. Mr. Graham picked his first quart May 10, this year. If the country could see it, he would not have one plant in a hundred to supply the demand."

This variety is a good grower, corresponding with all we have heard of it in that respect, but anticipating the demand for plants next spring we reset it quite largely, and afterwards got sold out of what were left except a few. We have no reason to doubt that it is all that is claimed. Mr. Wright is well known as the pomologist of the Columbian Exposition. He was invited by friends to go and see this new berry and he bought 10,000 plants on the spot for his own planting.

This is the most talked about new variety in the East, where the sale of Climax plants last spring was no doubt the largest, for a new variety, of any ever introduced. It is claimed to be frost proof, etc., etc., and we could fill our catalogue with words of praise and admiration from many prominent horticulturists who have seen it growing and fruiting. We have a good stock of this variety ourselves and can supply a large demand.

THE EATON RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

Nichols Granville **Perfect.** The berries are large in size and perfect in shape. Color when fully ripe a very dark glossy red, flesh dark red, solid and of delicious flavor, fresh or canned; ripens medium to late, holding up well in size. The berry remains firm on the vine for some time after fully ripe. It has a perfect blossom and is a good fertilizer. Fruit stems and leaves tall, bearing clusters well up from the ground. Is an excellent plant maker. Plants vigorous, healthy and productive.

Prof. W. J. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, says: "It is a berry for home use and canning, holding its shape when canned equal to Warfield and Enhance, and is superior to either in quality." Again in the Ohio Farmer of October 3, 1901, he says: "I have not seen a better berry for table use or canning."

We were sold out very close on this variety last spring before resetting for a new supply and our stock for 1905 is limited.

President **Imperfect.** Our attention was first called to this new variety by a photograph of it in the Rural New Yorker, of June 28, 1902, with a description by the editor in this and a later issue, the substance of which was that it is the most promising strawberry they had yet tried, from a market standpoint. It is a strong, vigorous grower here. The Rural New Yorker stated: "The President led all kinds in development of fruit; every plant produeing large clusters, and better still, seems inclined to perfect and bring to large size every berry. The color is bright and clear, the flesh firm, and the seeds few and widely separated. It is just now, June 12, ripening, and therefore comes in with Gandy and other late varieties. The quality as grown here is very fair, but not high, the acidity being quite mild."

Stahelin **Imperfect.** Introduced by O. A. E. Baldwin, of Michigan, with a good account of it from the Michigan Experiment Station. The Geneva Experiment Station, of New York, the Purdue Experiment Station, of Indiana, and elsewhere. Here it is a vigorous, healthy plant maker and a heavy cropper of medium sized bright red berries, firm and of good quality. Medium early.

Gen'l DeWet **Imperfect.** A seedling of Parker Earle and Bubach. In foliage nearly the same as Buhach, with the stooling habit of Parker Earle, the parent plant often making but one new plant from each runner, while year old plants often show six to eight double crowns, according to the introducer, L. C. Kevitt, of New Jersey, who offered it last spring. It is said to produce the finest berries with a beautiful gloss as if each had received a coat of varnish. The latest to ripen; the healthiest and tallest grower; the most drouth resisting of over 75 varieties on his farm, and the most productive, with imperfect blossom and the greatest stooling berry on the market. We only had two plants of this variety here, which Mr. Kevitt sent us the fall before, too late to get established, but we got a new supply last spring and have a limited amount for sale. Mr. Kevitt says the fruit is of immense size. So much is said of this variety, including a statement that 1,000 plants would be seen growing at the World's Fair, etc., etc., that we conclude it must be valuable.

Louis Hubach **Imperfect.** A seedling of Warfield and Lady Thompson. The plant is very vigorous, will stand drouth the best of any and is one of the very best as a plant maker. The berry is of large size, somewhat rough, very firm, and is immensely productive. It will yield three times as much as Lady Thompson on the same soil. It is a business berry and will not disappoint any one. Its season is four days later than Michels Early.—Introducer.

Promising, but needs further trial. We paid $2.00 per dozen for a few plants in 1903. It is a good grower, healthy and vigorous.

Camerous Early **Perfect.** Introduced by D. Brandt, of Ohio, in 1902, with an offer of $100 for 100 plants of any variety that was earlier and better. The berries are good size, of medium red color, and good quality, ranking here among the earliest we have ever fruited. Mr. Brandt says: "I believe it is the earliest of all strawberries. That it was full of ripe berries, and at its best when Michels Early and Excelsior and other early sorts commenced to show a few red berries."

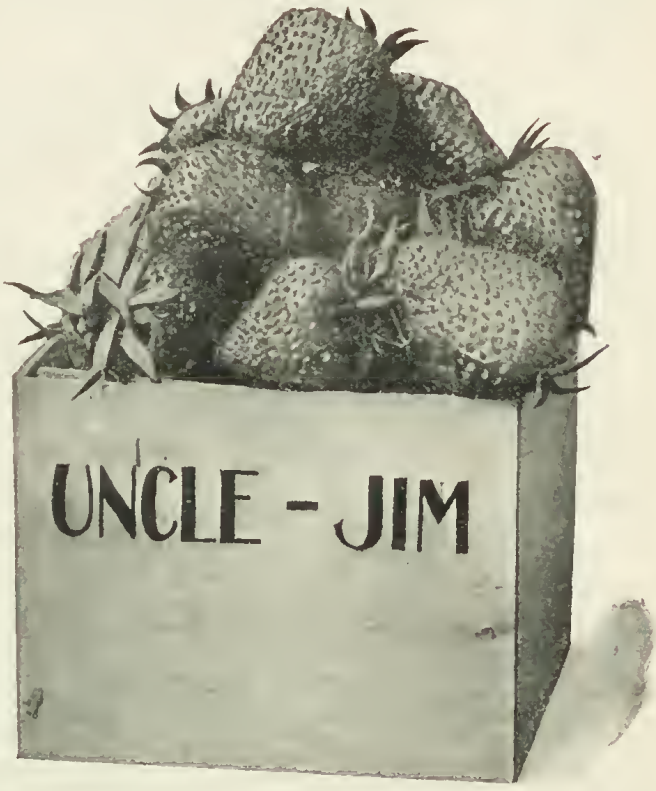
Mr. A. Warner, of Iowa, says: "Cameron's Early was ready for business two weeks before any other variety."

Here we have had it killed by frost, but though far advanced, recovered rapidly, fruiting among the first and making a good crop. The plants are vigorous, making a good row with tall foliage. One of our best for extra early berries.

A VALUABLE NEW RED RASPBERRY, THE EATON—SEE PAGE 24.

Uncle Jim

Perfect. We have no room to publish all the good things said about the Uncle Jim. We introduced it as the finest of them all, and we reaffirm that it is the finest, firmest, the most productive, and the best grower of all the large varieties that are well tested here. This variety was so valuable and so distinctly superior to any other of its type that it was sought to change its name to the Dornan, by action with the Michigan State Horticultural Society, after we had introduced it as the Uncle Jim.



The plants are large and healthy, making a good row for fruiting. The fruit is large and beautiful, firm, and of good quality. It has a perfect blossom, and its season is medium to late. We fruited this quite heavily in 1903, when it was the admiration of all who visited our grounds, and many plants were ordered then, and later in the season, for spring delivery. As stated elsewhere in this catalogue we got sold out of plants and were obliged to order several thousand of former customers to help us out with orders last spring and for our own resetting, so that we only fruited perhaps a half a dozen plants, the fruit of which was large and fine as in 1903. We do not claim it is the best on earth, but that it is the best of all the large varieties, many of which are shy bearers or too soft to ship, or of poor quality compared with medium sized varieties.

Mr. Wooster, of Maine, said in American Gardening: "Uncle Jim shows up to be one of the very best large berries ever introduced. It is a picture of health and strength and seems to be without a fault in its make up. This variety must come to front rapidly."

Mr. Crawford, of Ohio, said: "The Uncle Jim is one of the new varieties that impressed us very favorably after fruiting it one year, appearing to be just what the introducers claimed for it; viz., a very productive, firm, large, good flavored, good colored late berry; beginning to ripen a little before Gandy, but having a long season."

Mr. Kevitt, of New Jersey, said of it in the Rural New Yorker: "Very promising; very prolific; good, healthy foliage; one of the best thrifty growers on the grounds. Berries very large, somewhat resembling New York in fruit and foliage. A good one."

J. H. Hale, of Connecticut, says: "Only a moderate plant maker and so every plant is a buster. Very stout leaf stalks, broad, tough foliage and many fruiting crowns to each plant. It is somewhat of the same type as Maximus and Morgan, only is a deeper red on the outside and has the red flesh all through."

Mr. Wooster, of South Hancock, Maine, in his catalogue for 1904, states: "This variety which we got from Messrs. Flansburgh & Pierson in 1901 has

THE NEW PECK'S EARLY POTATO—SEE PAGE 30.

now fruited with us two years and we place it at the head of the list, simply because it belongs there. We have watched for reports on it very carefully now for two years and it seems to be a great success everywhere. With us it is certainly the best all around berry that we have ever tested. It is a very large, thrifty plant, with large heavy foliage, free from any disease. It has a massive root system, greater than any other plant I ever saw. It produces fruit the largest of any variety, and of remarkably good form for so large a berry. The berries are very firm and ripen evenly all over at once, which is not the case with most large varieties. It is very productive and its fruiting season very long—from medium to late. The very best to ship to a distant fancy market."

Fairfield **Perfect.** The Fairfield is a chance seedling. I have grown it for several years starting with one plant only and have never seen its equal for earliness, large size, productiveness, color, quality and firmness. Out of fifteen kinds covering 20 acres this was far ahead as a money maker and were all done, except the very last picking when others began to pick. It has very strong foliage, a large, perfect blossom and has never shown any signs of rust. It roots deep, withstands drouth well on either light or heavy soil, bringing a large crop to perfection and holding the size up well at the last picking. I believe the berry will average about twice the size and double the quarts of Michels Early aside from being five days earlier.—Originator.

The above is from our last year's catalogue; the introducer's circular contained the testimony of a dozen or more men all uniting in declaring it a wonder for earliness, size, quality and healthy growth.

Mr. Allen, of Md., says: "One of the most promising new berries that has been sent out for several years. I was much pleased with it."

Mr. Johnson, the introducer, enjoyed a monopoly of the berry, as the fruit was paying him much better than any of some dozen or twenty kinds growing on twenty or thirty acres, and could not be induced to give the berry general distribution until 1901. Very promising.

Lucas **Perfect.** This is a variety for which I was awarded a medal at the Pan-American Exposition. It is a chance seedling that originated in Maryland six years ago and every year since has produced a big crop. The plants are large and very deep rooted with tall, broad, dark green foliage, without a sign of any disease and are good plant makers. It has perfect blossoms and is one of the best to plant with pistilates. The fruit is very large, roundish conical of uniform size and shape and never misshapen. Color dark red, firm and of good quality. Midseason. I do not recommend it for light sandy soil, but on any other it is a good variety.—Introducer.

Early Beauty **Perfect.** We quote from a letter here on file from the originator of whom we got our plants: "I wish to call your attention to my Early Beauty strawberry, which, for the past two years has ripened here May 16, and sold by the crate and held the market until June 1 at 20 cents per quart. I challenge one and all for an earlier berry; a better shipper cannot be found. Rust and drouth proof. Color the same as Warfield, as large and productive as Crescent and two weeks earlier than Excelsior. If you have an earlier berry than Excelsior I want some plants to try. If an earlier berry than mine, quality, yield and firmness combined, I will give $100 for 100 plants."

It is evident that the originator holds this sort in high regard, but we know little else about it yet, except that it is a vigorous grower with clean healthy foliage.

Auto **Perfect.** A moderate plant maker, but the plants are very large and robust. Fruit extra large, of fine color and high quality. The introducer says: "In 1900 it produced at the rate of 8,000 quarts per acre, and in 1901 produced 14,000 quarts from one and three-fourths acres."

This variety is very similar with the Yant, but something earlier, and both varieties are much the same type of berry as our Uncle Jim.

Yant **Perfect.** Introduced in 1901 by H. M. Martin, of Ohio. With us it is a very moderate plant maker, although of robust size, clean and healthy. It was originated by John Yant, of Ohio, and grown by him several years and has never failed to produce a good crop of fine large berries, often selling at double the price of other varieties at the market at Canton. The fruit is extra large, bright red in color and of high quality. We consider it a very promising variety.

IF WE PLEASE YOU, TELL OTHERS; IF NOT, TELL US.

Superior **Perfect.**—We were much pleased with this variety in 1903, and again in 1904. It is a good grower and a heavy yielder of good sized berries, very firm, good quality and color. We judge it will stand shipment as far as any variety we have ever grown. Plants of this variety are in great demand in the East where it is largely grown for shipping. We consider this a valuable variety and have increased our planting largely. Midseason.

Lyon **Imperfect.** A great plant maker and a heavy cropper. Fruit small to medium in size, and do not color up well, and is not very firm. Midseason. We shall discard it.

Lester Lovett **Perfect.** Practically the same, if not identical with Gandy. We have the plants, however, grown from stock received from the introducer who still insists it is distinct, and that our plants were genuine. The only difference between the two that we ever noted was in the price of plants.

Beaver **Perfect.** Originated by Mr. John F. Beaver, of Ohio, and named by the Montgomery County (Dayton) Horticultural Society the Beaver, in honor of the successful originator. The Beaver possesses all the qualities of the best strawberry. The plants are strong, vigorous growers, the leaves large, of rich green color, not liable to rust, very hardy, producing strong runners and rapidly productive. They are self fertilizing, prolific bearers. Season medium. The berries are large, roundish conical, uniform in shape and size, in color a rich bright glossy red, in flavor unexcelled. The berries ripen uniformly and perfectly throughout, are firm and adapted for shipping.—Introducer.

Our plants are from the introducer, John Mull, of Ohio, with also a few received from M. Crawford, of Ohio, and have made a good growth. Not fruited here.

Commander **Perfect.** Mr. A. T. Goldsborough in writing of a quart box of six berries of this variety taken to the secretary of agriculture, Mr. Wilson, in conclusion, says: "I challenge all growers to produce another box of berries as large, solid, well colored and as fine flavored. I also assert for the variety, that no other sort can compare to it in health, vigor and perfect plant habits."

Wm. Saunders, horticulturist, certified: "These were the largest berries I ever saw. They looked at first sight like tomatoes."

Not fruited here. After resetting, we got sold out. The plants are large and vigorous, with strong light green foliage.

Marie **Imperfect.** We regard this as one of the most valuable varieties ever introduced. The berries are large, round as a ball, uniform in size as the Gandy and of the same bright color. As we have sometimes written a customer, just imagine a crate full of little oranges, and you have the Marie, only a deeper, richer color. The flavor is quite tart until fully ripe, but some people prefer a tart berry. Listen to the following from one of our customers.

Marie, Marie, beautiful Marie,
Just as tart as she can be.
With lots of sugar and plenty of cream
Makes her most delicious seem.
She comes very near the first
Is determined to stay until the last.
She is as handsome as she can be.
Oh, beautiful, delicious, tart Marie.

It seems that beautiful, tart Marie,
Must have a partner, so you see
To set by her side I take Dunlap
For he is sure to fill the gap.
Then by the way, if you don't care,
He has berries to sell and berries to spare.
Berries red and berries good,
And so it shall be understood.
That sister Marie takes a partner free.
So she says to me, Dunlap is the best I see.

The Marie is distinct from all other varieties. Berries of Springdale Beauty and Marie look very much alike, but Springdale is better quality to our notion, very firm and early; while Marie is only fairly firm and fruits from midseason to late. The Marie is one of the heaviest croppers we have ever fruited. Two years ago we got out 25,000 colored prints of this variety for mailing with our catalogue, which were fine enough to place in the hands of agents who sell nursery stock at fancy prices (if we had done business in that way). They were done in

THE EATON RED RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

seven colors and were remarkably true to nature. A good percentage of our crop since we have fruited it being equally as large and fine in fact. We have a few left in our office which we will mail, if requested. We grow Springdale alongside of it here with Dunlap and Uncle Jim close by. A good healthy grower. Medium to late.

Springdale Beauty

Perfect. The Springdale Beauty is a good grower and abundant bearer. It ripens early and the berries are large, firm and of high quality. They resemble the Marie in size, shape and color, and the two sorts make a good team. We picked Springdale almost as soon as August Luther and when Luthers were all gone they kept on bearing, our pickers reporting about every other day for nearly three weeks more that there would be another picking on the Springdale, and the berries were large and fine to the last. The above is from our last spring's catalogue. It is a good variety, an early fruiter and a fancy berry for shipping or for home use. One of our favorites.

Onondaga Co., N. Y., March 10. 1904.

I have only a small garden, but I like to test new things on a small scale. The "Magie" you sent me two years ago has proven the best of anything I ever had, and all of the plants I had of you did much better than———— highly praised "Pedigree" stock. In fact ——— proved about the poorest I ever bought, and yours the best. Yours truly,

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

Parson's Beauty

Perfect. A good grower and an immense cropper of large, solid berries of good form, color and quality. This is a good all around variety, but its chief point of merit is its enormous crops of fruit. There is probably not a variety in existence that will outyield it. M. Crawford says: "Every season makes the conviction stronger in us that this is one of the safest varieties to plant for market. We should prefer it to Haverland, Bubach, Bismarck, or Warfield for market purposes. This variety is in great demand and a larger acreage is set each year. We hear nothing but praise for it in every section."

Nettie

Imperfect. Plants large, healthy, vigorous. Fruit large, light red color. Poor quality. Season late. If this was a handsomer berry and firmer and of better quality, it would be a very valuable variety; but the quality especialy is so poor that we doubt if we shall reset it in the spring. It is quite productive, and the berries look well in the crate for a short time, but soon discolor, and the berry itself has little to recommend it here.

Hero

Perfect. A good variety. Plants received six years ago from the introducer at $5.00 per dozen. We have fruited it with increasing satisfaction each season since, growing it in larger quantity each year. The plants are good size and healthy growers, always making good rows. The fruit is large, bright red, smooth, very uniform in size, firm and of good quality. A reliable heavy cropper and the easiest berry to pick we know. Medium early. A favorite here.

Ernie

Perfect. New. The introducers say: "We believe the Ernie is equal in every respect to our best standard varieties. The berry is large, smooth and very uniform in size and shape, seeds prominent, with rather a tough skin. The hull is of medium size and retains its rich green color long after being picked, adding much to the beauty and sale of the fruit. Of excellent quality and color, a very dark glossy red clear to center of berry. It holds its size better than any berry we know of, running large to the very last picking. Commences to ripen with Crescent and is of long season. Plants medium in size, upright in growth, with dark green foliage; has a stiff fruit stem holding the fruit well up from the ground. Perfectly healthy, very productive, and a good plant maker."

With one season's fruiting we find the Ernie just about as claimed.

Elba

Perfect. An extra early variety that we got from Colifarnia several years ago. At first it was a week ahead of Michels Early in fruiting here, but later it is not so early here, fruiting, however, with the very earliest. Fruit of good size, conical, bright red color and good quality. Plants vigorous and productive. Customers in the Gulf states report it earliest of all. Our stock of this is larger than for several years.

Kansas

Perfect. A good grower and a heavy cropper of fair sized, bright, glossy red berries, firm and of good quality. Medium to late.

How to Keep the Young Folks on the Farm; a Prize Contest—see page 27.

Oregon Plants from F. A. Cowell, of Lake Bay, Wash., sent here to compare it with the Pan American, and set last spring. We did not notice if it was imperfect or perfect bloom, but the growth and habit of the plants are entirely distinct. We quote from the Portland Seed Co., of Portland, Oregon, the following desscription: "The Oregan is the greatest and grandest strawberry ever produced. Originated hy W. B. Hufstater and introdueed by us last season. In eolor it is a rich dark red, extending to the center. The berry is very large, but firm and handsome and of high quality. It ripens early and continues in bearing until very iate. The foliage is large and thiek protecting the fruit from frost, so that herries ean be gathered here as late as Thanksgiving day. Plants the first season often bearing a quart to the plant."

The following is by F. A. Cowell, in Northwest Horticulturist (Tacoma and Seattle) Wash., for March, 1904, copied in part.

I have before me a circular of the Pan American strawberry offered at $1.00 per plant, $10.00 per dozen. After a earcful perusal of the same I eonclude that the Oregon Everbearing strawberry has journeyed East and been captured by a shrewd exploiter. Well, it is a good one all right, but the pricc is extortionate. James Vick's Sons (so-called), of Rochester, N. Y., are offering a new berry, "Viek's Perpetual" the deseription of whieh fits the Oregon also. A Portland Seed house last year sent out the Orcgon as "Just introdueed for the first time," and now elaim that the plants it sold last year at a high priee are the only real thing. That is strange. I've had it for five years, and got it of a grower who had it for three years previous and it is just being introdueed and sold under various names at 25 cents to $1.00 per plant. Verily the horticultural field is well tilled by fakirs. In regard to "Pedigree" plants, I think McNallis, of Mo., has it about right when he says the pedigrees are made by the fiat, "let them be pedigreed," whereupon they are pedigreed and a liheral use of printer's ink brings credulous buyers. Announeement is made that M. Crawford, hortieulturist and strawberry specialist, is eollecting information in regard to "pedigree" plants. In eonneetion therewith he desires to buy "scrub" plants that have been neglected until they have nearly or quite lost the fruiting hahit. Crawford's opinion of the greal Michigan "copy-righted" must make the latter feel like 30 eents.

Some of the Michigan man's plants reached numerous parties in Pierce eounty last spring. I have yet to hear of a customer who got decent plants from Mr. Pedigree. I have made a praetiee of throwing away far better plants than any I got from him. A Long Braneh grower who has had 20 years' experience in strawberry eulture in Missouri got a lot of scrofulous and epilcptie hlue-bloods and told me he threw them away by the handful. Similar reports eome from other seetions. Before I had ever heard of this self-styled "Strawberry King" and his "Pedigree" plants, I had a notion it would he a good idea to propagate from the most productive. I set two rows of seleeted plants alongside six rows of more vigorous plants taken from parent plants of less fruiting vigor, "serubs" if you please; and I found that the "scrubs" good husky peasants that they were, by far outyielded the stunted blue-bloods. Again, I noted among my Oregon Everbearing plants a few that werc far superior in fruiting capacity to the majority, but it developed that these particular plants had not enough stamina left to produce runners. Last season I tried, by keeping off all blossoms to induce these plants to grow runners and from several plants got one feeble runner, so insignifieant that I cut it off before I noticed it. I conelude from my own observations that the "Pedigree" plant game is a fraud, since the "Pedigree" plants are taken from devitalized stock and must neeessarily lack vigor, a prime prerequisite for heavy fruiting.

Our plants of the Oregon from Mr. Cowell are certainly not the blue blood strain of that variety as described above, but are good, thrifty plant makers and in habit of growth and foliage entirely distinct from our Pan Americans. We do not doubt the Oregon is everbcaring with our customer in Washington. We have only grown the plants one summer, but so far they have shown no sign here of bearing in the fall.

Pennell **Perfect.** Fruit largc, round, deep rich red color, firm and of the highest quality. We think more of the Pennell every year. It always bears well and is one of the varieties to which we direct our friends who visit us in fruiting when they want something of extra high quality. If you have discriminating eustomers try them with the Pennell. Medium to late.

Monitor **Perfect.** Fruit large, round, of good eolor and quality, very uniform in shape and of medium firmness. Very productive and suitable for a nearby market. Plants medium in size, very vigorous and healthy. The variety is growing in favor. Midseason.

Excelsior **Perfect.** The great standard extra early variety for shipping. Plants vigorous and healthy. Fruit medium to large, round, red, very firm, produetive. Extra early.

THE EATON RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

August Luther **Perfect.** A most successful rival for the Excelsior. A good vigorous grower and reliable cropper. Fruit large, glossy bright red and good quality. It comes early, bears a good crop and is gone before most other sorts need much attention. Extra early and held in high regard.

Splendid **Perfect.** Plants of this variety are in great demand throughout the West. A good grower and reliable cropper of round, bright colored berries. We got sold out of this variety several years ago and only recently secured a new supply. Midseason.

Aroma **Perfect.** One of the most popular late varieties and grown in increasing acreage each year where best known. A good healthy grower and yielder of extra large handsome fruit; firm and of high quality. Somewhat resembles the Gandy. Season late.

Beder Wood **Perfect.** Well known standard early variety. Fruit medium to large, round, light red, good quality. Very productive.

Brandywine **Perfect.** A standard late variety and held in high regard by many of our customers. Not always at its best here, but when it is, it is fine indeed. Fruit large, dark red, fine quality. The plants are good healthy growers. Late.

Clyde **Perfect.** Well known. Very productive, midseason variety. Fruit large, round, not very firm, sometimes quite soft. Midseason.

Johnson's Early **Perfect.** Early. A good grower and cropper. Fruit of good size. In some seasons it is extra large, of good form, color and quality.

Lovett **Perfect.** A valuable midseason market variety. A thrifty, healthy grower, productive. Fruit large, bright red, good quality.

Rough Rider **Perfect.** Late. Fruit of good to large size, round, firm, dark red color, red flesh, good quality, productive. A moderate plant maker. Not at its best in some sections.

Ridgeway **Perfect.** Fruit large, nearly round, glossy bright red color, good quality. Plants healthy and productive. A good variety. Midseason.

Tennessee Prolific **Perfect.** A good grower and reliable cropper of large, bright red, good quality berries. Midseason.

Pocomoke **Perfect.** Fruit large, of good form and color. Good healthy plants, very productive. A good reliable market sort. Midseason.

Sample **Imperfect.** Fruit large, roundish conical, not very firm, good quality. Plants healthy. A good near market sort. Midseason.

Warfield **Imperfect.** The great canning berry and well known market sort. If you want a good variety to plant with Dunlap this will fill the bill. Medium early and midseason.

Bubach **Imperfect.** Well known. Fruit large, quite soft, good color and

Gibson **Perfect.** Fruit large and handsome; dark glossy red color, red flesh, firm and of high quality. As good as Marshall and as fine looking, while the plant is a much better grower and more productive. A splendid canning berry and a fancy market sort. Midseason to late.

Enhance **Perfect. Late.** Fruit large, bright red, firm, good quality. Plants tough, healthy and vigorous. A reliable cropper. In great demand throughout the West for late market.

Haverland **Imperfect.** Well known near market sort. Fruit large, long, light bright red, not very firm. Season early to late.

Glen Mary **Imperfect.** Imperfect blossoms, but having small stamens. Fruit large, dark red color, quite firm and of good quality. A good, healthy grower, a good variety. Midseason to late.

Gandy **Perfect.** Very late. Fruit large and handsome, a good grower and shipper. Most popular late variety.

Duncan **Perfect.** Plants received last spring from M. Crawford, of Ohio. Mr. Duncan, the originator, says that it is very large; that he has had seven berries fill a quart box and has taken as high as $1,400 from an acre. Of excellent flavor, very early and of long season. The introducer says it is the most valuable variety and stands at the head of his list as the finest, largest and most valuable of the extra early varieties.

PECK'S EARLY POTATO—SEE PAGE 30.

Ben Davis **Perfect.** Originated by James Louis, of Mo. Good healthy plants and good growers. Fruit large, round to oblong, smooth and never misshapen, dark glossy red color, good quality and productive. Season medium early. Promising. Plants received last spring and not yet fruited here.

Olympia **Perfect.** Plants received in spring of 1903 from the originator, W. M. Gray, of Cal. Fruit large, bright red, fairly firm and of good quality. Plants vigorous and healthy. A long season fruiter. The berries somewhat resemble the Mexican and the Monitor. A fine variety for the home garden.

Early Hathaway **Perfect.** Originated by Louis Hubach, of Ark. A good plant maker and productive. Fruit large, firm, bright glossy red in color, and of good quality, round conical in shape, smooth and showy. Early.

Howard No. 2 **Imperfect.** Plants received from M. Crawford, of Ohio, last spring. It is said to possess superior qualities, ripening with the Beder Wood, larger and very uniform in size and shape, and very productive. Bright in color, but nearly as dark as Warfield. Firm and a good shipper, not as juicy as some varieties. A good plant maker, and the plants are strong and healthy. The berries are said to remain in good condition a long time in wet weather—shipping with the Senator Dunlap and selling at the same price. We are of the opinion that this must be a valuable variety.

Ninty Six **Perfect.** Another variety that we got of M. Crawford last spring, and by the same originator, the late G. W. Howard, of Michigan. The plants are large and stocky growers. Fruit large and solid and glossy red in color. The variety is more productive than Gandy and the fruit much larger according to Mr. Edgar Howard's description. Medium late.

Ryckman **Perfect.** A variety of which we have heard much, but can say very little, except that the plants in growth and foliage is all that could be desired. Awarded a silver medal at the Pan-American Exposition as a new unnamed strawberry of uniform shape, extraordinary large size, and excellent quality. Potted plants in full bearing were exhibited for several weeks by a Mr. Ryckman, attracting much attention. The plants stood up strong, fully fifteen inches high with long strong fruiting stems loaded with large fat berries; the ripe fruit of size of ordinary hen's eggs. It belongs to the giant class of strawberries says the introducers, and we predict it will prove the giant of giants in size, equaling in yield the popular varieties that come under this head. We dug up every plant that was left last spring for our own resetting.

PLANT PRICE LIST.

Six of one sort at Dozen Rate; 50 at 100 Rate; 500 at 1,000 Rate.
P for Perfect; I for Imperfect.

	Postpaid.		Express unpaid.	
	12	100	100	1,000
Aroma, (P)	$0.20	$.075	$0.50	$3.00
August Luther, (P)	.20	.75	.50	2.50
Auto, (P)	.25	1.00	.75	4.00
Beaver, (P)	.50	....	....	....
Beder Wood, (P)	.20	.75	.50	2.50
Bismarck, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Brandywine, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Bubach, (I)	.20	.75	.50	3.50
Cameron's Early, (P)	.25	1.00	.75	3.50
Challenge, (P)	.25	1.00	.75	3.50
Climax, (P)	.25	1.00	.75	3.50
Clyde, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Commander, (P)	.25	1.25	1.00	....
Commonwealth, (P)	1.00	....	....	....
Crescent, (I)	.20	.75	.50	2.50
Downing's Bride, (I)	.25	.75	.50	3.50
Duncan, (P)	.30	1.50	1.25	....
Earliest, (P)	.25	1.25	1.00	....
Early Beauty, (P)	.25	1.25	1.00	....
Elba, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Enhance, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Ernie, (P)	.50	2.50	2.25	....
Excelsior, (P)	.20	.75	.50	2.50
Fairfield, (P)	.25	1.25	1.00	....
Gandy, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00

Howard Co., Iowa, April 25, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—The 3,100 plants arrived in good condition and they were the finest plants I have ever had shipped in. Will probably want a few more.

Yours truly, MERRILL BOWERS.

General De Wet, (I)	1.00	5.00	....	....
Gibson, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Glen Mary, (I)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Greenville, (I)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Haverland, (I)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Hero, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Howard, No. 2, (I)	.30	1.50	1.25	....
Jessie, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Johnson's Early, (P)	.20	.75	.50	2.50
Kansas, (I)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Klondike, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Latest, (I)	.30	1.50	1.25	....
Lester Lovett, (P)	.25	1.00	.75	3.50
Lovett, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Lucas, (P)	.30	1.50	1.25	....
Marie, (I)	.25	1.00	.75	3.50
Mark Hanna, (I)	.30	1.50	1.25	3.00
Marshall, (P)	.25	.75	.50	3.50
Michels Early, (P)	.20	.75	.50	2.50
Midnight, (P)	.25	.75	.50	....
Monitor, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
New York, (P)	.25	.75	.50	....
Nichol's Granville, (P)	.30	1.50	1.25	....
Nic Ohmer, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Olympia, (P)	.30	1.50	1.25	....
Oom Paul, (P)	.25	1.00	.75	4.00
Oregon	2.00	....	....	....
Pan American, (P)	1.00	each; $10.00 per dozen.		....
Parker Earle, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.50
Parsons Beauty, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Pennell, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.50
Pocomoke, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
President, (I)	.50	2.50	....	....
Ridgeway, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Rough Rider, (P)	.25	.75	.50	3.50
Ryckman, (P)	.30	1.50	....	....
Sample, (I)	.20	.75	.50	3.25
Saunders, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Seaford, (I)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Senator Dunlap, (P)	.20	.75	.50	2.75
Sharpless, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Springdale Beauty, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Splendid, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Stahelin, (I)	.25	1.00	.75	3.50
Superior, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Tennessee, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Uncle Jim, (P)	.25	1.00	.75	4.00
Velvet, (I)	1.00	5.00	....	....
Warfield, (P)	.20	.75	.50	2.50
Wm. Belt, (P)	.20	.75	.50	3.00
Yant, (P)	.25	1.25	1.00	5.00

We can furnish the following strawberry varieties postpaid, in limited amount at prices given. Some of these are old varieties, held in high regard in certain sections, and are in moderate demand; others are new and may be in our list next year.

	12	100		12.	100
Arizona (new)	$0.25	$1.25	Maximus	.25	....
Brunett	.25	1.25	McKinley	.25	....
Ben Davis, (new)	.25	1.25	Miller	.25	1.25
Cobden, Queen	.25	1.25	Minute Man	.25	1.25
Dandy, (new)	.25	1.25	Morgan	.25	1.25
Dewey, (quite new)	.25	....	Mrs. Mark Hanna, (new)	.50	....
Early Hathaway	.50	....	Nettie	.25	....
Fountain	.25	1.25	Ninty Six, (new)	.40	2.00
Gladstone	.25	1.25	Porto Rico	.25	1.25
Hawaii	.25	....	Repeater	.25	1.25
Howells	.25	....	Staderman	.25	1.25
Jerry Rusk	.25	....	Texas	....	....
Joe	.25	....	Twentieth Century, (new)	.30	....
Louis Hubach, (new)	.50	2.50	Wolverton	.25	1.25
Lyon	.25	1.25			

NOTE.—We desire to furnish each customer exactly what he orders, but sometimes find the variety all sold before his order is reached. If marked no substitution, we are obliged to return the money late in the season, although able to supply another sort of like season and of equal, if not greater value. In such case, except for new varieties for testing, unless the order is marked no substitution, we will understand you desire us to use our best judgment for your benefit and we will, if thus permitted, give extra count or include something new and valuable.

Raspberries.

EATON RASPBERRIES. (Reduced Size.)

The Eaton Raspberry

A new red raspberry that is entirely distinct from all other varieties, fruiting on the new growth in the hill as well as on the regular fruiting canes. A variety that is at once perfectly healthy in root and cane and foliage. A strong grower and hardy, coming through the past severe winter in prime condition. A long season fruiter and an immense cropper, by far outyielding any red raspberry we have ever seen, while the fruit is extraordinary large and handsome, firm, and of the highest quality.

Plants of this new and valuable variety were received in April, 1902, from Amos Garretson, of Pendleton, Ind., who found the seedling growing on his farm and cultivated it for fruit. To give them here the severest test possible we set them on about the poorest ground we had, a stony hill alongside the R. R,. that never had or has been manured or fertilized in any way. The plants have not been cultivated since 1902, or mulched, but allowed to do what they would without further attention except to pick the fruit each season. Denied the advantages of even ordinary culture or winter protection it still outranks anything in red raspberries we have even seen or heard of. We think it not too much to

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Eaton Co., Mich., May 24, 1904.

The Pan American plants to hand. Thank you ever so much. Enclosed find $1.00.

W. S. WILBUR.

Bureau Co., Ill., April 9, 1904.

Three barrels potatoes to-day. Customers more than pleased. Send the others soon.

W. H. BARNES.

say, after fruiting it three years, that it is, without a doubt, the most valuable of all red raspberries and destined to supercede all others for commercial growing and heavy planting in the future. As stated in our crop report elsewhere in this catalogue, the fruit is larger than the Loudon,but is of a deeper, richer red when fully ripe, and we judge it will yield double that variety as we have grown it until it (the Loudon) developed root gall and we dug them up.

Red respberries are in great demand. Note the prices in the cities for the past few years. The larger markets never have been well supplied, and less so of late than formerly, because of root gall and the destruction of many large plantations. The country needs a great commercial berry that is proof against this weakness, that is hardy and productive, large and firm and handsome, that will hang upon the bush longer after ripe and with a longer fruiting season. What then of an extra fancy berry like the Eaton, grown under right conditions to do its best, good rich soil and proper cultivation that should continue up to the very day of the first day's picking at the least.

At first we tried to pick them before fully ripe, when bright red, they were so large and fine, but they pulled off hard and crumbled more or less. After that we picked only those that were a deeper red, still more beautiful and fully ripe and they came off easily and whole and firm. The new pickers should be told about this feature, or they will pick them before fully ripe, less rapidly, and they will crumble as with other sorts, when in fact the Eaton can he picked when ripe faster and at less expense than any sort we know. We wrote Mr. Garretson of this—that nearly every one at first would try to pick the large, bright red berries a little prematurely unless advised. Mr. Garretson replied:

"They crumble a little before fully ripe. When fully ripe they do not crumble, picking easily and rapidly. They began to ripen just at the close of the strawberry season, June 19, and our last picking was August 10. They were much larger and more productive than Loudon, firm and of high quality. We sold at our village market at 10 cents per pint. I send you a few letters which please return. Prof. Green, of the Ohio Experiment Station, was here to see them while in fruit and he advised me to exhibit them at the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. You can tell what he thinks of it hy what he wants now. The last letter from Virginia comes voluntarily. Note that Prof. John Craig, of Iowa, speaks in high terms of the Eaton for quality, yield and size—the largest of seventy-five varieties at the Agricultural College, but reports them a little crumbly. This is when he tries to pick them before fully ripe. The only fault I could find with them is this. The berries are so very large they have to turn down before fully grown as the stem cannot hold up the weight, so if there should come a long rainy spell at ripening, the herries might get more or less water soaked, if left to fully ripen on the bush; but the berries are so fine in color before fully ripe that they may be clipped at such a time and allowed to finish ripening in the hox and sold like strawberries with the hull and core. If you wish to ship a long distance (New York or Boston) clip the stem close to the berry when full size and bright scarlet red. They are solid and will not leave the core, but ripen up perfectly on the core and be in perfect condition three to four days later. This was the way I sent them to the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo. I sent them to Prof. H. E. Van Deman to exhibit and he pronounced them fine. I believe I told you that I received a large bronze medal for the exhibit.

"Yours for the good that we can do.

"AMOS GARRETSON."

To start the Eaton in our catalogue this year we find we will not have the time to make a print of the bronze medal mentioned or reproduce from a photograph the berries growing on the bush, which also was received from Mr. Garretson, but these can come later. There is a future for the Eaton. Watch the papers and our catalogue for 1906.

Read the following from Mr. Garretson:

December 6, 1904.

The Flansburg & Pierson Company.

Gentlemen:—In regard to Eaton. They are wholly in your charge as the introducers. Of course, the best sales will come later when its good qualities are generally known, but you will have the full control of plants. Please state in your catalogue that we will not sell plants, so that no one will write to us for them. AMOS GARRETSON & SON.

Price of plants for 1905: 50 cents each; $5.00 per dozen, postpaid; $25.00 per 100, by express. Electros of Eaton raspberries (like the above) 75 cents each.

To whom it may concern: This is to testify that I have watched the development of the Eaton raspberry and was one among the first to test its good qualities, and I can truly say as a disinterested party that I consider it one of the most promising berries of the kind ever placed before the public.

Respectfully, THOS. M. HARDY,
Pendleton, Ind.

Clinton Co., Pa., April 16, 1904.

Potatoes here **all right.** A. J. SHERES.

Wooster, Ohio.

Mr. Amos Garetson:

Dear Sir:—The Eaton raspberry plants bore last season. The berries are large and beautiful. The plants are on only moderately good ground and have not made a very large growth. Will try some of them as you suggest.

Yours truly, W. J. GREEN.

Horticulturist.

Pendleton, Ind.

Friend Garretson:—I cheerfully add a testimonial to the many that has been given regarding your famous Eaton red raspberry, for we consider it **decidedly** the best red raspberry that has come into our market. It is large size, excellent quality and has no musty flavor as with the Cuthbert. It is a little tart which gives it a delicious flavor when sugar is added. It is a most excellent variety for canning, and a point greatly in its favor is that it is on the market from **six to eight weeks.**

Very truly, W. F. MORRIS.

Pendleton, Ind., Nov. 28, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—In regard to the Eaton red raspberry. For ourselves as dealers and for our customers as well, to say that we are much pleased with it is putting it very mildly indeed. Fine, large size and of **unsurpassed** quality. Firm and do not break up as so many do. The length of the season too is in its favor. Our books show that we had them in the market from **six to eight** weeks. As we have sold them in our market for the last six years, and have our customers **ask for them** each year and **wait** for them, it certainly shows how much a favorite they are with all. Wishing you success which the Eaton most certainly deserves, we are.

Yours respectfully, ROGERS & SON CO.

NOTE.—(By permission of the F. & P. Co.) The leaves, turning down, before fully grown as Mr. Garretson says is, we believe characteristic with all red raspberries. That the berries are large and fine color before fully ripe and may be clipped and shipped a long distance, ripening en route is some thing new and worth investigating.

THE A. B. MORSE CO., St. Joseph, Mich.
Horticultural Printers and Publishers of The National Fruit Grower.

Silver Medal Awarded the Eaton.

The following telegram is received as this catalogue goes to press:

Pendleton, Ind., December 14, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson Co., Leslie, Mich.

Silver medal was awarded Eaton Raspberry at St. Louis World's Fair.

AMOS GARRETTSON.

New King Raspberry **Red.** Early. The most popular early variety.

Per dozen, post paid, **40c**; per 100, by express **$1.50**; **$10.00** per 1,000.

Cuthbert **Red.** Per dozen, postpaid, **40c**; per 100 by express, **$1.00.**

Cardinal **Purple Cap.** New. Per dozen, postpaid, **50c**; per 100 by express, **$2.00.** A few transplants, extra fine, of this valuable variety at **$3.00** per 100 by express, or **60c** per dozen, postpaid.

Cumberland **Black Cap.** New. The most popular black cap and our choice for fruiting. We have but few surplus plants to offer.

Per dozen, postpaid, **50c**; per 100, by express, **$2.00.**

Blackberry Plants.

Mersereau New. Per dozen, postpaid, **60c**; per 100, by express, **$3.00.**

Snyder The old reliable standard. Per dozen, postpaid, **50c**; per 100, by express, **$1.25**; **$8.00** per 1,000.

Premo Dewberry We have a few hundred surplus plants of this new variety. Write for prices.

Santa Cruz Co., Cal., May 28, 1904.

Dear Sir:—The plants I ordered from you the 19th inst. arrived to-day in **fine** shape. Thanks for your promptness and liberal count.

Respectfully, C. H. MARSHALL.

How to Keep the Young People on the Farm.

Statistics show that in every part of the country young men and women are leaving the farms and flocking to the cities. They are badly needed on the farm, while the cities are congested with the overworked, the underpaid and the idle.

Something must be done to give our boys and girls an interest in farm life; otherwise the farm homes of the country, the best and happiest on earth, are doomed to extinction to be succeeded by a system of tenantry with non-resident or syndicate ownership such as now burdens many states of Europe.

The public schools have been appealed to, but they are already congested with overwork. Moreover, book-knowledge is apt to fall far short of inspiring an attachment for agriculture. Mere abstract knowledge cannot establish a lasting interest, and the public schools have no time to give to practical farming.

Parental Responsibility.

The problem is up to the parents. They alone can make the farm attractive to their children, for they alone can provide the incentives. The most essential of these incentives are responsibility and initiative. A sense of accountability, encouragement to go ahead, to lead. We quote from a young high school girl of Kansas, who is winning an education from the farm: "If parents could be made to realize the importance of interesting their children early in life, of having them deeply concerned in the success of the farm, that restless period of development from youth to adult life would be safely tided over. Then would this great boundless agricultural country of ours be filled with prosperous, happy farmers and we would not see so many wrecked or wasted lives in the cities. Give both girls and boys an interest in the farm and you will, in nine cases out of ten, have solved the problem of making the farm home attractive."

The young lady who wrote the above is not only winning an education from the farm, but she is making the farm pay for her education in the high school where she lives and expects to go to college, paying her way by farming. She is the sole responsible head of her business; feeds her own chickens, pigs and calves; plants her own corn, beans and potatoes; works in the cool mornings and evenings, and takes her own produce to market and sells it where she can get the most money for it, thus winning an education in business as well as farming.

The Flansburgh & Pierson Company are profoundly interested in the education of farmers' sons and daughters in the possibilities and opportunities of agriculture. They desire to co-operate with parents everywhere in making this education effective. In doing this they are inspired by no anticipation of gain. In fact, they feel that as a business it may not pay; but they see in the present situation a grave menace to the future of agriculture, which amply warrants the educational scheme they have in view.

Competitive Contest with Prizes.

The plan of the Flansburgh & Pierson Co. is in the form of a competitive contest with prizes in the growing of two specialties, both of which possess elements of peculiar interest to young and old alike. The specialties are strawberries and potatoes. The contest will be governed by the following conditions:

Conditions and Specifications. Read Carefully.

1.—Contestants may be of either sex under eighteen years of age.

2.—First and second prizes of $10.00 and $5.00, respectively, will be awarded for best and second best results in either contest. Results to be attested by parents.

3.—First and second prizes of $10.00 and $5.00, respectively, for best and second best papers on either crop.

4.—The results of the potato crop and competing papers thereon to be filed with the Flansburgh & Pierson Co. not later than November 1, 1905, and results of strawberry crop and papers thereon to be filed not later than August 1, 1906.

5.—Potato award to be made December 1, 1905; strawberry award, September 1, 1906.

6.—Seed potatoes and strawberry plants to be furnished by the Flansburgh & Pierson Co. at catalogue prices.

7.—The contestants will make their own selections, using the 1905 catalogue as a guide. The description of both plants and seed potatoes have been written with great care by specialists in personal charge of the field operations and trial grounds.

8.—The trial plat may be of any size, but a plat of one-tenth of an acre, 1 rod by 16 rods, or 2 rods by 8 rods, is suggested as of suitable size for this contest. In every case the plat must be carefully measured and the exact size

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Licking Co., Ohio. April 13, 1904.

Potatoes came O. K. We think they are fine. E. T. HOBART & SON.

given in reporting results. A plat of one-tenth of an acre will require 1,000 plants, if grown in rows 3 feet apart and 18 inches in the row; 850 plants, if grown in rows 3½ feet apart and 18 inches in the row; and 750 plants, if grown 4 feet apart and 18 inches in the row. One bushel of seed potatoes will be needed for the suggested plat. Plants and seed potatoes will vary as the size of plat choses and can be easily computed.

Important.

Read carefully article entitled **"To Beginners."** The Flansburgh & Pierson Co. will be glad to advise and otherwise assist contestants hy correspondence where desired, mere stipulating that stamp be inclosed for reply. It is their desire to be in touch with the contestants during the trial period and to give them such aid at all times as will tend to make their efforts of educational value.

Special Announcement.

The Flansburgh & Pierson Co. take pleasure in announcing that the new member of the firm, Prof. J. D. Nysewunder, for many years a prominent educator in the public schools, will, where invited, address state horticultural, agricultural or educational meetings on **"Education that will keep the boys and girls on the farm."**

Celery Plants.

We grow celery and celery plants, but have no green houses, and cannot supply early plants—only stocky, well rooted out-door-grown plants, which are usually of sufficient root for transplanting, about June 25th to July 1st.

We find the following varieties give the most satisfactory results with us:

WHITE PLUME.—This is undoubtedly the most easily grown variety in cultivation, as it is nearly self-blanching.

NEW WINTER QUEEN.—This is our favorite variety for late fall and winter use, being a strong grower, and producing a broad, creamy-white stalk of the very finest flavor, and so brittle that it needs careful handling to prevent breaking. With White Plume for early, and the Winter Queen for late, you need nothing better.

By mail, postpaid, 100, 35c; 500 $1.50. By express, purchaser paying charges, 100, 25c; 1,000, $1.50; 500 at 1,000 rate. Write for prices on large lots.

Chicago, July 28, '04.

Enclosed find P. O. order for $1.05 for 300 celery plants sent to my address at Bismark, N. D. My folks wrote me the plants arrived in excellent shape and condition.

JOE DIETRICK.

Cabbage Plants.

If you can use cabbage plants write us for varieties on hand and prices.

Seed Corn.

The past season has been very unfavorable for all kinds of corn, especially sweet corn, as the early frost come before it was near dry on the stalk and those who have not a kiln or other facititles for drying it will not be able to furnish sweet corn seed this year, with the result that it will be scarce and high in price. We have a new kiln and have thoroughly fire dried all the corn we offer and can furnish the following varieties in reasonable quantities and of the very best quality.

WHITE COBBED CORY.—We have tested many varieties of extra early sweet corn, but have never found anything equal to White Cobbed Cory. Our strain of Cory grows good long ears with broad deep grain which is as white as snow and ready for market earlier than any other variety we ever grew. Stalks short, leafy, often producing two or more marketable ears to the stalk and for first early for your own table or for market we know of nothing equal to it.

By mail, postpaid, pint, 20c; quart, 35c. By freight or express, customer paying charges, 4 quarts, 50c; peck, 85c; ½ bushel, $1.50; bushel, $2.50.

Howard Co., Iowa, April 29, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—The plants and potatoes come Wednesday in good condition. The plants are surely fine ones and I am highly pleased with them. The potatoes look nice. Thank you for the extras; rather more than I expected for such expensive plants and I will try and make the most of them. Again thanking you for kind and prompt treatment.

Very respectfully, E. P. FARNSWORTH.

Macomb Co., Mich., May 5, 1904.

I received the plants in good condition. Thanks for extras.

WM. MURTHUM.

DOBBIN'S EARLY EVERGREEN.

DOBBIN'S EARLY EVERGREEN SWEET CORN.—In our many years of experience as truck growers we have never found anything which gave us more satisfaction than this corn; and we offer it to our customers as one of the very best of comparatively new things. The immense ears are produced on good strong stalks; grain very deep, sweet and tender, and snow white. As it comes into use soon after Early Minnesota, and remains in cooking condition for some time, it must satisfy the most critical. For table use and as a stock corn it is unexcelled.

By mail, postpaid, pint, 20c; quart, 35c. By express or freight, purchaser paying charges, 4 quarts, 70c; peck, $1.20; ½ bushel, $2.00; bushel, $3.50.

KLONDIKE DENT.—Our Klondike was planted on thin land the past season and not suitable for seed, so have decided not to offer it.

Michigan Seed Potatoes,

The past season has been fairly good for potatoes here and we have a fair crop, but the expense of hand sorting, barrels, boxes and bags to put them up in will cost as much or more this season as last and while our prices might be thought high as compared with car load prices they are really low when the **quality of stock** and all expenses are considered. Quality being the first consideration with us.

It matters not whether you grow but half a city lot or a hundred acres, you should never plant anything but the very best. **We can furnish it.** We grow potatoes especially for seed and assure you if you will favor us with your orders we will render you full value and satisfaction.

Don't buy so-called cheap seed potatoes. They are dear at any price. We hand sort our stock into two grades which we designate as No. 1 and No. 2. Into our No. 1 stock we put only potatoes of good form and fair size. Into No. 2, we put such as will not grade strictly No. 1, rejecting from both all particularly scabby or prongey tubers which makes our No. 1 very fine and as we do not put anything into our No. 2 which is too small for good seed it is preferred by many as they say it is cheaper, goes farther in planting and for one crop produces just as well, all of which may be true, but the best is none too good for us.

We put up all our stock in secure packages and deliver to R. R. Co., when our responsibility ceases, but if orders do not arrive in ten or fifteen days notify us and we will have them traced and do all we can to get stock to you. Remember the railroads are busy and it always takes a little longer than we think it ought to for orders to arrive. If errors occur or stock received is not satisfactory, do not hesitate to write us promptly and fully. Such communications will receive our prompt attention and we will do all we can to make all satisfactory. Our catalogue is our only salesman and we cannot afford to have any dissatisfied customers.

There is always money in growing early potatoes of high quality for market and we hope and feel assured you will not overlook our New Climax, Peck's Early, Pingree, etc., in making your orders, and our word for it the venture will pay you many fold.

Allow us to suggest that it makes no difference what varieties you have, nor how far you are away, you cannot afford to make your planting without some of our Peck's Early and New Climax potatoes as we are sure it will mark the beginning of your profit in the potato business.

We wish it distinctly understood that we grow and deal in **Seed Potatoes** and that for seed purposes the value of our stock bears no relation to that of potatoes picked up on the market, named at a guess and sold as seed stock.

We begin shipping as soon as in our opinion potatoes are safe from frost, unless otherwise ordered; but orders from the far south are often shipped in lined barrels before the time of general shipments.

Chippawa Co., Wis., May 3, 1904.

Your plants are fine. Thanks for extras. A. W. YOUNG.

Extra Early Sorts.

PECK'S EARLY.

We feel we cannot say too much in favor of this new early variety as it is certainly one of the very best.

Vine vigorous, growing about two feet high and when they fall nearly covering the ground on good soil. Very free from blight or any disease of any kind. Tubers pinkish or Early Ohio color, large to very large and very few small ones. From five to eight in each hill and as they are uniformly large they give a great yield of marketable potatoes with us, two to four times that of Early Ohio. We do not know as we can do better than to give the statement of the originator, Mr. Peck, and of Mr. Crawford, who tested it before we got it, etc. Of this valnew variety Mr. Peck's description to us is as follows:

"Whitish in color; dry and mealy when cooked; is large to very large. I have grown some few specimens which were two pounds in weight. It is very early—two weeks or more ahead of any other variety grown here; a good keeper, and as good in the spring as any late potato of which I have any knowledge. To give you an idea of its yielding qualities, I had a patch 38x60 feet, from which I dug 35 bushels (that would be over 668 bushels per acre). I commenced to market them as early potatoes June 1, many of them as large as goose eggs, and were ripe July 1."

You will notice that Mr. Peck says "whitish in color." This was true of the tubers as grown in Missouri soil, but as grown here they are a true pinkish color, but not so decided as Early Ohio.

"Some time last winter I received from the originator six tubers of Peck's Early potato for trial. Knowing Mr. Peck to have a high standard and to be perfectly reliable, I was prepared to find his potato of more than ordinary merit. In order to give it a fair trial I sent for two other early varieties—Burpee's (Maule's) Eureka and Crim's Early. The three varieties were exposed to the light until they had well developed green buds. About the first of April they were cut to single eyes, and planted a foot apart in one row in the garden. Soil, a clay loam. They were well cared for, and all fared alike. Some stable manure was applied in the winter, and a liberal amount of acid phosphate was scattered on the surface after planting. Some nitrate of soda was put on about the time the plants came up. The Peck's Early was up first, and Eureka next. As soon as I supposed there were any potatoes of marketable size I took up an average

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Tama Co., Iowa, May 14, 1904.

Plants to hand May 11, in good shape. As ever your customer, C. C. JUDGE.

plant of each, and found nine of Peck's Early, three of Eureka, and none of Crim's Early. The small tubers were not counted. Peck's Early ripened first, and yielded at the rate of 593 bushels per acre. Eureka was taken up about a week later, and yielded at the rate of 430 bushels per acre. Crim's Early was not measured, as it was not equal to the others in earliness or productiveness. A row of very vigorous late varieties grew within three feet of these, and probably lessened the yield somewhat. After growing seedlings, and testing hundreds of named sorts for a third of a century, my first choice for an early variety would be Peck's Early. Of new, unnamed varieties grown this year for the first time, not one was saved for farther trial."—M. Crawford.

Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, October 31, 1902.

These statements would show that the Peck's Early was not only earlier, but a greater yielder of larger sized tubers than any of the best of the early ones.

As farther confirmation of Mr. Peck's claims we append the statements of some of his neighbors.

November 15, 1902.

I have raised Peck's Early potato and have found it satisfactory in every respect. Last year, when we had such a drouth, it was the only potato planted on the farm that made any yield. The potatoes were large, and a great many in the hill; they have a fine flavor and are the earliest potato I have seen, and I cheerfully recommend them.

MRS. G. B. BOTHWELL.
November 15, 1902.

Mr. J. R. Peck: Having raised your early potato for the last two seasons, I can say it is the earliest and largest yielded, and as good a potato as I ever saw.

MRS. JAMES GILL.
Three Rivers, Mich.

Gentlemen:—Pingree and Early Michigan planted April 9th and were a fine crop. Peck's Early planted April 22d and was ripe as soon as Pingree and Michigan. They were planted in a garden which was too rich and heavy for them, but they were a fine crop. Got fifteen bushels from the peck of seed.

Respectfully, W. W. HILL.
Minerva, Ohio.
Bureau Co., Ill., April 9, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

I got the three barrels of potatoes to-day and am well pleased with them. They are fine seed potatoes. Hope the others will come soon. My customers are more than pleased.

Yours truly,
W. H. BARNES.

C. N. Kelley, of Leslie, Mich., says he planted one pound of Peck's Early potatoe in his garden and grew one hundred pounds from it without any special fertilizer. Almost all large, handsome potatoes.

Mr. Kelley has grown a fine crop of smooth, large tubers again this year the exact data of which is not at hand.

Clinton, Ill.

The five pounds of Peck's Early produced two and one-half bushels of beautiful, smooth, round, light cherry red tubers. The first potatoes to ripen I had and the earliest to ripen of any I ever raised and I have tried many.

AMOS TAYLOR.
Bremen, Ohio.

Dear Sirs:—The half peck of Peck's Early yielded four bushels, more or less. One peck of White Giant gave a wonderful yield of large, fine potatoes for so dry a summer. I was surprised with them.

STEPHEN KURK.
New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Gentlemen:—The Peck's Early potato is all right. Very early and prolific. Potatoes all of marketable size.

WM. T. WOEMER.

E. Hollister, of Avondale Ave., St. Louis, Mo., says: "The seed you sent me last spring was fine in every respect. Planted and cultivated (Peck's Early) as in field culture. Early as compared with Eureka, Day Break and Gold Coin, yields 25 per cent. above either. Very few small ones."

Danville, Virginia.

I planted the Peck Early potato I bought of you last spring, cut to one eye on a piece, and secured a good yield of large, smooth potatoes. I dug them in July and at the present time they are firm and nice. I consider them a most excellent early variety and believe they will prove equally good as a winter variety.

JAS. T. WHITE.
Lockport, New York.

The Peck's Early potato in yield and earliness with me were up to your description. A fine potato to plant to obtain or introduce new blood in potato culture.

C. S. BRACE.

Mr. Sherwood, of Hudsonville, Mich., reports a yield of nine bushels from one peck of seed of Peck's Early but says they were no earlier than Snowball.

O. M. Hale, of Kalamazoo county, Mich., says: "The Peck's Early yielded well and of more uniform size than any I ever raised. No small ones and were very early."

Scott Co., Ky., May 14, 1904.

Plants came O. K. and were **first class as usual.** J. W. HERRIOTT.

From W. S. Boone, New Straitsville, Ohio: "I grew six bushels of Peck's Early potatoes from the peck of seed purchased from you. They are nice and large. Planted them on the 3d of May. Fore part of season very wet; latter part very dry."

This was not a big yield, hut shows that Peck's Early grows large and nice in a most unfavorable season.

Jasper Co., Mo., April 2, '04.

The barrel of Peck's Early potatoes arrived O. K. on the 30th inst. Send the strawherry plants as soon as convenient. THOS. WEST.

Clinton Co., Ind., April 8, 1904.

Gentlemen:—The potatoes I ordered from you were received vesterday in good condition. I must say they are the finest stock I ever bought anywhere, especially the King of Michigan and Peck's Early. If the last named is as good as it looks I wish I were able to plant 10 barrels of them this year for they certainly are heauties and some of them the largest early potatoes I ever saw. Thanking you for your care in filling my order, I remain,

Yours respectfully, MARK BLYSTONE.

NEW CLIMAX.—As we do not wish to keep all the good things for ourselves we now for the first time offer this valuable new variety for sale. What we mostly need is not an **extra** early potato, but one which will give us good crops of fine white tuhers early which are just what the people want. **The New Climax** roots deep, grows strong, producing a good sized light green top which bears a large crop of netted **white** tubers of the very best quality. All this being true why not include it in your order for 1905. As the planting of this valuahle new variety last spring for introduction this year was an after consideration, we have no testimonials to offer you this season. Next year we expect to grow a good supply and accompanying its desscription with testimonials and a photographic illustration; all of which you will get the benefit of if you plant it this year. As we deal in **Michigan seed potatoes** our transactions are confined to the state so far as growing a stock is concerned and we do not know what others may do with the Early Ohio, but in the light of our experience we cannot help feeling that the growing of the Early Ohio is a matter of habit, as it is one of the poorest and most unreliable varieties we can plant here. Friends, why not do a little experimenting yourselves? Plant some of our **New Climax, Peck's Early,** etc., and see if there is not better sorts for you than the Early Ohio.

EARLY SNOWBALL.—We have a few of this extra early white variety with which to supply our friends who have had it and know what it is.

EARLY PINKEYE.—An extra early of the Trumpet class. Tops short, very strong with broad light green leaves. A strong grower and a good yielder for an extra early. Tubers nearly round, white splashed with pink and bright pink eyes. The originator, Mr. Reed, claimed for it a phenomenal yield. We never grew any phenomenal crops nor do we need to as it is one of the very earliest potatoes in cultivation and comes in when potatoes are scarce and high. If you wish to be among the first in market with new potatoes, plant the Early Pinkeye. As it is a good keeper and very hardy it will stand planting as soon as the ground can be properly fitted. Do not treat it, or any other extra early, with too strong a solution of Paris green.

EARLY MICHIGAN.—The standard of white early varieties with which others are compared and easily a leader in earliness, productiveness and quality.

PINGREE.—Very early. In color varying from pure white to a slight shade of pink, according to soil, etc. Oblong, flattened in form with medium number of eyes; one of the very best producers and in quality unexcelled.

Have grown this for several years for our truck wagon and have never failed of a good crop. One peculiarity of the Pingree is that it cooks good when half grown. The Pingree is more largely grown here than any other variety and the general verdict is that it is the best early potato grown. We have been of that opinion for several years, but are now inclined to think we prefer Peck's Early for general crop of early potatoes.

EARLY OHIO.—We have a few of this old standard which has been grown too long to need description.

Early Sorts.

IRISH COBBLER.—This is a strong grower of roundish white tubers of high quality. Tops rather short, but strong with plenty of peculiar light green leaves. Root deep, resisting drouth to a great degree, thriving much better than most early sorts on heavy land. In season about as early as any of them. All of which makes it one of the most desirable in our list.

(Telegram.)

Garfield Co., Colo., April 29, '04.

Potatoes fine. Ship two barrels more of Irish Cobbler. Draw on our hank.

HOOVER BROS.

Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 2, 1904.

Plants and corn to hand. All in good order. A. R. VAN VRANKEN.

SWEET HOME.—A good one. Not quite so early as some, but full as much so as other varieties called extra early.

A pure white. Tops of good size and plenty of foliage. Roots deep and produces well. Tubers uniformally of good size, roundish, somewhat irregular, slightly flattened and but few eyes for an early, and few small tubers. We have never given this sort the space or attention it deserves as we have always had some other one to occupy our land, etc., but rest assured it is worthy of your notice and we expect you to plant some of the Sweet Home in 1905.

EARLY ROSE.—Too old to need any description. Simply allow us to say that we have extra fine stock of this good old variety. Smooth and mostly all large for Early Rose.

POTENTATE.—Last season we had the Potentate among the medium season varieties, but it belongs among the early sorts. This variety is very popular here for fall and winter use, as it cooks dry and mealy at all seasons and keeps well into spring. Tubers nearly round, flattened, skin very white and finely netted; eyes medium in size and number. Grows a strong heavy top and yields with most late sorts. An extra good one for family use or for market.

Our Mr. Nyscwander who sold it in Indiana last season says it seemed to be the most satisfactory sort he had.

Medium Season Varieties.

KING OF MICHIGAN.—The season of 1904 confirms our former good opinion of the grand new variety.

We grew it on heavy land again the past season and it gave us an immense crop, fine handsome tubers of nice size. No overgrown ones and very few small ones. We are confident the King of Michigan is to be one of the most popular medium season varieties.

The shape of the tuber is well shown in the illustration, in which a common peck market basket is used for comparison. Eyes very shallow, some with prominent brow above the surface; vines healthy, rampant growers, which branch and spread until they completely cover the ground on good soil. In quality it is unsurpassed either baked or boiled.

We have boiled and mashed these potatoes in July when ripe for ten months and found them fine. This high quality is shown by the skin which is finely netted and being of ideal shape it must and does sell for the very highest market price and when bought once is always wanted again. In our experience with the King of Michigan we have concluded that it should not be planted on poor sandy land as it sets more tubers than it can bring through on such soil. Plant it on good clay loam and do not use too much seed and it is an ideal sort. We have but very little space left, but wish to give just a few of the expressions of other people.

Mr. Beckwith, of Mich., says it is all we claim for it.

Mr. Sackett, of Minn., says: "Tubers good sized, smooth and very finest quality."

Mr. Howard, of Woodword Co., Okla., says: "One of the best I ever grew. The Pingree the best I ever raised."

Mr. Young, of Maine., writes: "King of Michigan is highly satisfactory in every particular."

Mr. Enos, of Iowa, writes: "From one bushel of seed of King of Michigan I dug 24 bushels of the very best potatoes."

Mr. Root, of Iowa, says: "It entirely outyielded Salzer's Million Dollar and were fully equal to the Carmens in 1902."

Could give more, but do not think it necessary.

It succeeds everywhere where the conditions are right and the quality is always the very best. Those who have not tested it should do so in 1905.

DELAWARE.—The Delaware does not seem to be much known in Michigan. In New York, Pennslyvania and other states in the East where it is known it is very largely grown because of its yielding tendency and its high quality which are making it popular here. Vines a light green, fairly heavy and plentiful foliage. Tubers of good size, roundish, flattened, eyes medium in number and size, skin white and finely netted, always dry and mealy either baked or boiled, of high flavor.

It is a right good one which you should plant in 1905. Our stock is not large this season.

VERMONT GOLD COIN.—From Burpee in 1903 at a "long" price. After two trials of this right new variety we would say that while one could not literally

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Oakland Co., Mich., May 5, 1904.

Plants and potatoes here in due time, am well please. KARL TIBBITS.

coin gold by growing it, he could certainly reap great profit. Vines grow strong, root deep and produce immensely. Tubers mostly white, some with slight blotches and streaks of pink. Somewhat irregular in form and large; very few small ones, and of good quality. It did the best of any sort planted on our new ground in 1904. As you are looking for the best there is in new things you should test the Gold Coin this year.

Later Varieties.

DEWEY.—Not the early Admiral Dewey, but the late Dewey from Bonnell, of New York. This right new variety is the most promising of any we have tested of late and if it becomes generally distributed is bound to be immensely popular.

A strong grower covering the ground on good soil and a great yielder of beautiful round, oblong white tubers which are practically all of market size, and no overgrown hollow ones. Of the same type as the Rural New Yorker No. 2 which it somewhat resembles. The equal of the Rural in its best days before it was more or less mixed with other blue stem varieties. We grew this and Harvest King the past season on land which was none too good and the crop was a surprise to all. Being much larger than was expected.

If you are looking for a hardy, strong growing, heavy yielding variety which is just what the market demands plant the Dewey.

HARVEST KING.—A great market sort, yielding great crops of beautiful, white, oblong tubers and if you need seed to grow potatoes for market we would advise placing a liberal order early for Harvest King, as it is a money maker. When we say it is a money maker we get right down to the meat of cocoanut as the almighty dollar is what the most of us are after and our word for it the more Harvest King you plant the more dollars you will have.

WHITE GIANT. In habit of growth this variety seems to be all its name implies, as it is certainly an exceptionally strong grower, and great yielder of those oblong, flattened, white tubers which are just now so popular in the markets. Its blue vine and blossom show its Rural New Yorker blood.

The above illustration is a fair representation of an average tuber, not overlarge, but handsome in form, and as it is an abundant yielder it must be popular as soon as generally known. We know of no better. Supply small this year.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.—One of the old standards as a market sort, which has been so many times described that perhaps it is not necessary, but for fear some one would want to know we would say that it is a flattened, oblong white tuber with medium number of not deep eyes. Born on a blue stem with a blue blossom. Always a leader in its class and bound to be as long as its present vitality holds out. A good one, some farmers planting it here almost exclusively.

WASHINGTON.—A light green stalk which grows extra strong, bearing large to very large tubers which are more or less irregular in form, white in color with medium number of quite prominent eyes.

This variety will never be popular for private gardens on account of its indifferent quality, but will be grown largely by the farmer who grows potatoes for market as it is uniformly large and a great yielder of potatoes which will **sell.** If you grow potatoes to supply a shipping demand we feel assured this will please you. It will certainly give you a great crop. Try it.

MILLION DOLLAR.—Several years ago we secured several new sorts from Salzer and his Million Dollar is the only one we considered worth keeping.

This one we shall retain as long as its present great vitality holds out. We described it many times and only wish to say that it grows strong and produces immensely of those oblong, flattened white tubers which are just now so popular in the market and so much in demand for the private garden on account of their uniformly great yield of good quality.

WHITTEN'S WHITE MAMMOTH.—Not a mammoth hollow tuber by any means, but a good sized tuber the form of which is well shown in the illustration and very few small ones. Blue blossom, blue vine which grows very strong, producing immense crops of those beautiful oblong, flattened white tubers, so popular in the market and for main crop of late potatoes for the shipping trade.

The genuineness of this seed has been questioned by parties in Ohio, but we secured it of a reliable seedsman in the East for Whitten's White Mammoth which we believe it is and so long as it yields as it does and gives us fine potatoes of good quality we shall continue to grow it and offer it to our friends as a good thing. The past season we grew it on thin land and tubers are not quite as large as common.

Potatoes O. K. A fine lot of seed; will send you customers next week.

St. Clair Co., Mich., April 18, 1904.
HENRY VAN SLAMBROOK.

Why We Make Strong Claims.

In looking over our descriptions of potatoes you may say they make strong claims for all of them, which is true. They will bear it. Do not lose sight of the fact that we have been testing new varieties for years, rejecting those which did not come up to our standard and retaining those we thought worthy until every variety in our list has merits or it could not have a place here.

Some Reasons Why Seed Potatoes do not Always Grow.

As there is a reason for all things there is some good reason why seed potatoes sometimes fail to "come up."

When your orders are received unpack at once and spread out in some cool dry place. This will conserve their vitality by keeping them from sprouting. Should they begin to sprout much before you are ready to plant, shovel them over which will retard sprouting. When you are ready to plant and **the soil is in proper condition** cut your patatoes and plant them. Never place them in boxes, barrels or sacks or in any place where they do not get plenty of fresh air as they are liable to heat which destroys their vitality. Do not plant when the soil is so wet as to bake over the seed. Never drop seed and allow it to lie in the sun until heated through before covering as it will most likely rot.

Never open drills in a hot sunshiny day and allow them to remain so until the soil is heated and then drop and cover your potato seed in this hot dirt as they are most sure to rot. Always keep seed in the best condition until you are ready to plant then place in cool, most soil (not wet), and the chances of its not growing are very small indeed.

Why Do Not All Succeed.

Far too large a glass of growers do not exercise proper care about their seed potatoes. They plant the same variety of potatoes grown on their own grounds year after year; harvest half a crop, sell what are saleable, plant what are left the following season to harvest another half-crop of very inferior stock and then wonder why they do not succeed like their enterprising neighbor who changes his potato seed often, and increases his bank account by the potato business. Dear reader, which class are you in? If the latter, you know what we say is true. If the former, get out **at once.**

Do not plant any more of those measly little "run-out" potatoes. Send us an order for some of our choice Michigan potatoes, grown especially for seed, and, our word for it, you will be better satisfied with yourself, and thoroughly convinced that it pays to use only the best seed potatoes.

Potato Scab.

After repeated trials we are satisfied it is profitable to treat all our seed potatoes for this pest, which certainly cleans them of all germs, if thoroughly done. We use corrosive sublimate in the proportion of two ounces of the sublimate to 15 gallons of water, and soak the seed one hour and a half.

If you have but few to treat, it may be conveniently done by placing them in a sack and then placing the sack in the solution. If a large quantity, a tank is very convenient. Dissolve the sublimate in hot water in a wooden or earthen vessel. Never use a metal dish for the purpose, as the subdimate is a preparation of mercury and will combine with the metal destroying its utility.

Do not forget that the seed must be dried when taken from the solution, or cut and planted at once.

Buy your seed potatoes of parties who grow them for you and know what you are getting.

Cedar Co., Iowa, Feb. 18, 1904.

Dear Sir:—I had splendid success with the plants and potatoes got of you two years ago and shall want about seven barrels of potatoes for myself and neighbors this spring and more plants. Yours truly,

F. R. GLEASON.

Oakland Co., Mich., May 10, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—The plants arrived in good season and in fine shape. Thanks for extras. If I need any next year you are sure to have my order.

JOHN HARPER.

THE EATON RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

Potato Price List

VARIETIES. All stock carefully weighed.	By mail Post-paid.		By Freight or Express. All charges paid by purchaser.					Db. bbl. Bbl. about
	1 lb.	3 lbs.	5 lbs.	1 pk.	½ bu.	1 bu.	165 lbs.	4 bu.
New Climax....No. 1 stock,	$0.40	$0.85	$0.65	$0.85	$1.20	$2.00	$5.00	$6.75
Peck's Early...No. 1 "	.40	.85	.65	.85	1.20	2.00	5.00	6.75
" " ...No. 2 "	.40	.85	.60	.70	.95	1.60	4.00	5.40
Early Snowball, No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" " No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Early Pinkeye, No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" " No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Pingree .....No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" .....No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Early Mich ...No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" " ...No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Early Ohio ...No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" " ...No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Irish Cobbler ..No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" " No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Early Rose ....No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.40	.60	1.00	2.50	3.50
" " ....No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.45	.85	2.00	2.85
Potentate .....No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" ....No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
King of Mich, No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" " " No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Washington ...No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.40	.60	1.00	2.50	3.50
" ...No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.45	.85	2.00	2.85
Delaware .....No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" .....No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65
Vt. Gold Coin, No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" " " No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Whitten's White Mammoth ..No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" ..No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65
Sir Walter Raleigh ...No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" " ..No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65
Sweet Home ...No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.40	.60	1.00	2.50	3.50
" " ...No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.45	.85	2.00	2.85
Harvest King ..No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" " ..No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65
White Giant ...No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" " ...No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65
Million Dollar..No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" " ..No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65
Rural N. Y.....No. 1 "	.25	.40	.25	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" " ....No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65
Dewey .....No. 1 "	.25	.50	.30	.45	.65	1.10	2.75	3.85
" .....No. 2 "	....	....	....	.30	.50	.90	2.25	3.10
Carman No. 3, No. 1 "	.25	....	....	.30	.50	.85	2.25	3.25
" " 3, No. 2 "	....	....	....	.25	.40	.70	1.85	2.65

One pound of each of the 23 varieties, $1.50.

One good tuber of each of the 23 varieties, $1.25.

The demand for No. 2 stock often exceeds the supply of that grade, and we reserve the right to fill orders for No. 2 stock with No. 1 as far as the money received will go, if the supply of No. 2 stock is sold out.

Combination Offer of 14 pecks securely packed and put in sugar barrel. No. 1 stock.

COMBINATION NO. 1, PRICE $4.00.

2 pecks Peck's Early,
3 pecks Early Michigan,
4 pecks King of Michigan,
5 pecks Delaware.

COMBINATION NO 2, PRICE $4.00.

1 peck New Climax,
4 pecks Vermont Gold Mine,
3 pecks Dewey,
6 pecks Pingree.

Jackson Co., Mich., May 27, 1904.

Gents:—Plants arrived in due time and they **certainly** are the best I ever bought. By the length of roots it would have to be a very severe drouth to effect them, I should say.

Yours truly, W. F. WILSON.

COMBINATION NO. 3, PRICE $3.45.

2 pecks Early Rose,
4 pecks Pingree,
3 pecks Sweet Home,
5 pecks Million Dollar.

If none of these suit you, write us for price on any combination of 14 pecks of any four varieties.

☞Our prices are based on cost of production, hand sorting and intrinsic value of our seed stocks compared with the ruling market price of potatoes; but we expect to meet the competition of other responsible growers; and if offered choice pure stock true to name for less by reliable parties, write us before placing your order.

Madison Co., Ind., April 25, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

The potatoes came through in fine shape. We are well pleased. Many thanks for the peck of Peck's Early. They are simply fine. If we grow them as nice and they prove to be early look out for a 100 bushel order next spring. We got 100 Sir Walter Raleigh of ————. They are a bad lot; some rotten and worse, bandly mixed. Am sure not more than half are pure seed. We will advertise him for 10 miles in every direction as many are coming from all directions for seed and they can see for themselves.

Most truly yours, A. GARRETSON & SON.

Saratoga Co., N. Y., May 14, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—Potatoes just arrived all right. A. R. VAN VRANKEN.

Wright Co., Minn., April 14, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

The barrel of potatoes to hand to-day and think in good condition. Enclosed find order, etc. NORTH STAR PLANT FARM.

Cedar Co., Iowa, April 4, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

Potatoes arrived and in first class shape. I am much pleased with them.

Yours, EDW. TREDE.

Crawford Co., Ohio, April 3, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

The two barrels of potatoes arrived to-day in good condition. Also the extra, small box of Peck's Early. I am much pleased with the order.

Yours respectfully, A. B. STRUTHERS.

Dupage Co., Ill., April 6, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

Potatoes came all right. Am much pleased with them.

W. D. HERRICK.

Seneca Co., Ohio, April 6, 1904.

I received the potatoes all right, They are nice. Send the strawberry plants any time as soon as you begin to dig, and oblige.

ED. SCHRICKEL.

Two of the barrels of potatoes in this order are for my neighbors and I trust they will be nice pure seed, as I have been telling them that I have been dealing with you for several years and was always treated right.

Truly yours, W. E. THIES.

Madison Co., Ind., April 25, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

The potatoes by freight some time ago are fine. Thank you for good measure. Yours truly, EDWARD P. JARVIS.

Franklin Co., Ohio, April 15, 1904.

Gentlemen:—The potatoes are received in good condition. Many thanks.

J. J. ZIMMER.

Crawford Co., Ohio, April 18, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

Seed potatoes received April 26th all O. K. H. H. BILSING.

Calhoun Co., Iowa, April 18, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—Potatoes came all right. Thanks for promptness in delivery and complimentary tubers. Yours, MRS. A. C. CRIPPS.

Fulton Co., Ohio, May 12, 1904.

Your potatoes were received in good order and am well pleased with them.

Yours, JACOB ZIMMERMAN.

Lenawee Co., Mich., May 16, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

After a long time, I write to acknowledge receipt of the potatoes ordered. They arrived in good shape and are very nice, nicest I ever bought. The extras were unexpected and very nice for which receive my thanks.

Respectfully yours, F. C. YOUNGS.

Allen Co., Ind., April 22, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—Your bushel of King of Michigan came in the day after I wrote you. They are nice and I am well pleased with them.

Yours truly, LEONARD SCHRICKLE.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR EATON RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

Centerville, Wayne Co., Ind., May 8, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

Kind Friends:—My plants arrived the 30th and were O. K.; the finest I ever bought. Are all set and growing fine. I can't praise them too high. I think yop have done your part by me and many thanks to you, and good luck.

MICHAEL H. CRULL.

Madison Co., Ind., May 13, 1904.

Gentlemen: Please find enclosed check for $69.63. Plants were received some time ago, all in good condition and nice plants. Truly yours,

FREE & GILLESPIE.

Dupage Co., Ill., May 13, 1904.

Dear Sirs: Plants came to-day in good order. Thanks for promptness and extra varieties. Yours truly,

W. D. HERRICK.

Delaware Co., Ind., May 20, 1904.

Gentlemen:— I beg to acknowledge receipt of plants. They were **dandies.** (Doing fine.) Yours,

GEO. D. MITCHELL.

Allegan Co., Mich., April 30, 1904.

Dear Sirs:— I received the plants all O. K. Thanks for extras.

Yours resp., F. E. WISE.

Plymouth Co., Mass., May 5, 1904.

Dear Sirs: The plants arrived the 4th and came all right, and I want to thank you for the extras. Yours truly,

LESTER BLANCHARD.

Suffolk Co., N. Y., April 20, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find check for strawberry plants which arrived to-night. Thanks for promptness and for extra plants.

Very respectfully, WM. WINCOTT.

Blackhawk Co., Iowa, April 23, 1904.

Gentlemen:—The strawberry and raspberry plants were received in fine condition, well rooted, stocky and are very fine indeed.

Yours truly, JACOB PFEIFFER.

Clinton Co., Ind., July 1, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Enclosed find $20.00 for the plants and potatoes got of you last spring. I would not take $15 for my prospects of a crop from the peck of Peck's Early potatoes. The plants are all making a splendid growth. The Dunlaps are looking fine. In short I am more than pleased with all the stock bought of you. You may expect my trade whenever I want anything in your line and if I can be the means of sending you new customers I will gladly do so. Wishing you continued success in business, I remain,

Very respectfully, MARK BLYSTONE.

Loraine Co., Colo., April 30, 1904.

The strawberry plants came some time ago in finest condition. I set them out and every one is growing. Thanks for extra count. I am greatly pleased with them. Yours resp., V. E. STEVENS.

Dark Co., Ohio, April 19, 1904.

Kind Sirs:—Strawberry plants received yesterday and planted. They were nice plants. Thanks for extras. Yours respectfully,

J. W. PETERSIME.

Oakland Co., Mich., May 13, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Plants arrived, all O. K. Thanks for promptness. Enclosed find money order for $7.20, amount of bill,

Yours, G LONGMUIR.

Mercer Co., Ohio, April 19, 1904.

Sirs:—I received the strawberry plants all O. K. They were the **finest** plants I ever had. Yours respectfully,

JOHN BOMHOLT.

Leal, Okla., April 13, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I received the plants in good condition and was well pleased with them. Yours resp., W. E. STEVENS.

Shelby Co., Ohio, April 29, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—Strawberry plants arrived in due time in good condition and all right, except Challenge which were two bunches (50) short. Probably an oversight in packing. Thanks for the extras.

Yours truly, R. N. ROBINSON.

Lafayette, Ind., April 27, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Yours of the 22d with check to hand, also of the 26th stating you had sent me one dozen Velvet by mail. Of course I am very glad to get them, but aren't you a little too good? If you treat all your customers as you have me I fear you will be loosers. You have sent me extra count of plants and would not send the Klondike corn because it was not good. Well, if honesty will take a man to heaven you will stand a good chance. If not, it will help a good deal in getting through this world. I don't know if I will set more plants next year or not, but if I do I will surely give you my order, and always speak a good word for you and stand ready to recommend you as perfect gentlemen. The plants I got of you last spring are looking fine.

Yours very truly, AMOS MYERS.

A PRIZE CONTEST FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS—SEE PAGE 27.

Winnebago Co., Iowa, Sept. 10, 1904.

The strawberry plants arrived the 7th in nice shape, the **finest** plants I have ever seen. Thanks for extras. T. J. HELGESEN

Huron Co., Ohio, August 18, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Will you please mail your catalogue to ———? He is in our line and as I have tried your plants and found them all right, he is anxious to try some. By so doing you will favor him and myself.

Respectfully, E. S. ANDERSON.

Dekalb Co., Ind., July 21, 1904.

Gentlemen:—Kindly find enclosed $25.00, and thank you for accommodations. Our strawberry crop was fair. What sorts did the best for you this season?

Respectfully yours, A. G. LODEWICK.

Warren Co., Ohio, June 11, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—The plants I got **direct from you** last spring were **fine**, as were also those you sent to Mr. Sibey. I was there the day they came and helped to heel them in as he was not ready to set. The plants you bought for me at ———— were a bad lot. I was advised by growers here to buy of you. You wrote me fairly of the situation and no fault to find with you, but hereafter I want all of them direct from you, of your own growing. Yours truly, ELMER MURPHY.

Cook Co., Ill., April 25, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I have an order for several thousand plants. Please advise me, etc. **Your plants are the best that can be bought.**

Yours truly, CHAS. R. OVERY.

(Later.) May 15, 1904.

Plants received O. K. in good condition. CHAS. R. OVERY.

Monroe Co., Ohio, April 18, 1904.

Gents:—Strawberry plants arrived yesterday in good condition. Plants are **fine**. As good as I could wish for. Potatoes not arrived yet.

Yours, C. E. DALLY.

Seneca Co., Ohio, April 19, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—I received the strawberry plants all right and must say they were fine, especially the Uncle Jim. I thank you for the extras.

Yours, ED. SCHRICKLE.

Onondaga Co., N. Y., May 2, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—We received the plants you sent. They were nice plants and in good condition. Thanks for extras. Excuse delay in writing you.

Yours truly, GEO. O. TAYLOR.

Stuben Co., Ind., April 20, 1904.

Gentlemen:—I wish to notify you that my plants arrived in good condition. They look fine, but too cold to plant them at present.

Yours respectfully, J. A. HARVARTER.

Dekalb Co., Ill., April 27, 1904.

Many thanks for extra plants sent with order which was received O. K. Will you kindly send us catalogue? Yours, MONTGOMERY BROS.

Ogemon Co., Mich., May 16, 1904.

Flansburgh & Pierson:

Sirs:—Enclosed find $7.00 for the plants you sent me. I got the money sooner than I expected and send it now, and wish to thank you for the accommodation and for those other varieties. The strawberry plants are giving **full satisfaction** and I am glad that I can be prompt in paying you.

Yours respectfully, C. C. VAUGHN.

Jefferson Co., N. Y., May 13, 1904.

Dear Sirs: — I received the plants by express a few days ago in good condition, and thank you very much for the extra plants.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. RASBACH.

Bowstring, Minn., February 8, 1904.

I received your catalogue the other day and I send you a list of names and addresses of neighbors who are building new homes and will want something in your line. The strawberry plants I got of you last year were **fine**.. Every one lived. I have a big bed of them. Respectfully, MRS. T. GIBBS.

Gentlemen:—I received the plants all right and was well pleased with them. They were the **best** I ever saw. Accept thanks for extras.

Yours truly, GEO. HENDERSON.

Erie Co., Pa., April 18, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—Please find enclosed a check for $5.00. The strawberry plants arrived in good condition for which I thank you. Will you kindly book me for a catalogue next year? Yours very truly,

MRS. H. F. WATSON.

Oakland Co., Mich., June 3, 1904.

Dear Sirs:—The strawberry plants came all right and are growing fine. Lots of blossoms on them and some good sized berries, but we pick them off.

Thanks for good count and gift plants.

Yours respectfully, U. J. AUSTIN.

THE NEW EATON RASPBERRY—SEE PAGE 24.

THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER

St. Joseph, Michigan.

IS A LIVE WIDE-AWAKE PROGRESSIVE, UP-TO-DATE MONTHLY HORTICULTURAL JOURNAL.

It is published in the heart of the Michigan Fruit Belt, one of the finest fruit regions in America, and while it is devoted to the interests of the Commercial Fruit Grower it is especially **VALUABLE TO THE BEGINNER** in the fruit growing business. You will like it even if you grow but a few trees or vines. It is interesting. It deals with every phase of the fruit industry, from the orchard to the market, including varieties, cultivation, transportation, and the final sale in the market. It posts the grower on "snide" commission men and tells him to whom he may safely ship his product.

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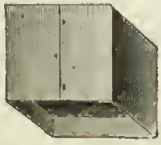

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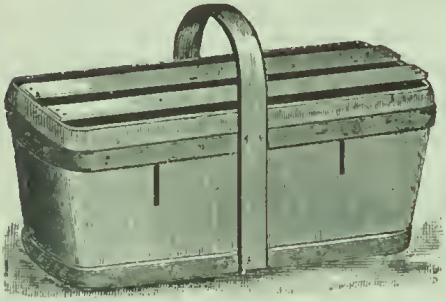

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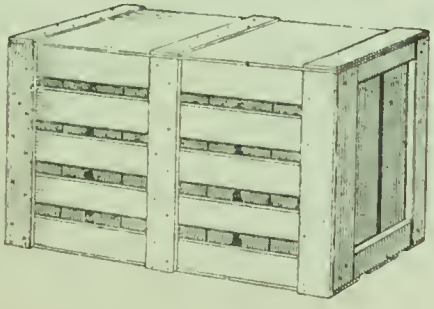

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Send by .....

Ship on or about .....

AMOUNT ENCLOSED.

$ .....

Please state whether in cash, stamps, money order, check or draft.

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Date 1905

If we are sold out of anything ordered, may we substitute? If so what?.....
(See note under plant price list.)

Quantity	Name of Article Wanted.	Price	Dol.	Cts.
	Amount carried forward.			

Amount brought forward		Dol.	Cts.
Quantity	Name of Article.	Price	
	GRAND TOTAL.		

Please write below the name and postoffice address of such of your friends as would be likely to send away from home for fruit plants or seed potatoes.

NAME	Postoffice	State